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VOL. III. NO. 162 BOMBAY: SATURDAY, JULY 10, 1915. CITY: PRICE ONE ANNA.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

MAIL SERVICE TO LONDON.

CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

Date of sailing about	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
SUNDAY.				
July 11th	Khyber	9000		
16th	Salsette	6000	Medina	12500
25th	Caledonia	8000		
1st August	Salsette	6000	Mongolia	10000
8th	Khiva	9000		
15th	Salsette	6000	Malwa	11000
22nd	Kashmir	9000		
29th	Salsette	6000	Persia	8050
5th Sept.	Moolton	10000		
12th	Salsette	6000	Morea	11000
19th	Kaisar-i-Hind	11500		
26th	Maloja	12500		
3rd Oct.	Egypt	8000	Arabia	8000
10th	Salsette	6000		
17th	Karmala	9000	Moldavia	10000
24th	Salsette	6000		
31st	Caledonia	8000		

Until further notice the Homeward Steamers will not call at Plymouth.

Tenders leave the CARNAC BUNDER on the day of sailing. All passengers must attend at that place at 1 p.m., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AUSTRALIA and NEW ZEALAND.

These steamers leave Bombay usually fortnightly, on WEDNESDAYS. Single and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For accommodation and further information apply to—

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Superintendent.

NIPPON YUSEN-KAISHA.

(Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.)

Incorporated in Japan.

To Japan via Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

Steamers.	Commanders		Arrival.	Departure.
Rangoon Maru	H. Nomura	6128	5th July	17th July
Kiku Maru	T. Sasaki	5848	14th July	26th July
Ryo Maru	K. Okamoto	6320	27th July	8th August

For Freight apply to:—

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OBJECT—The object of the Fund is to enable married persons to make provision after their death for their wives in the shape of a monthly pension for life. Subscriptions are based upon a very large scale. No distinction between European and Indian lives. Funds are invested in Government and other approved securities. Thirty per cent. of the total subscription is refunded to a subscriber in the event of his wife predeceasing him. Twelve months' grace is allowed for paying subscription in the event of a subscriber losing his employment. Liberal commission is offered to canvassers.

GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

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(JOINT SERVICE)

SAILINGS 1915.

Future sailings will be announced shortly.

FARES.	1st. class Single.	1st. class Return.	2nd class Single.	2nd. class Return.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Marseilles	555	833	420	630
London via Marseilles	630	1,033	480	790
Liverpool	600	900	450	675
London via Marseilles out from Liverpool	..	942	..	713

Owing to the war, rates of passage and dates of sailing subject to alteration or cancelment without liability to the Company.

Concessions granted to Families, Railway Employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

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A. and C. class steamers have Electric Light and Fan, fitted in each cabin FREE OF CHARGE.

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Bankers to the Government in British East Africa and Uganda.

Subscribed Capital £2,000,000
Paid-up Capital £1,060,000
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Lahore	Kandy	Kisuma
Amritsar	Newera-Elliya	Jinja
Delhi	Aden (Camp)	Kampala
Cawnpore	Aden (Steamer Point)	Entebbe
Tuticorin		
Cochin		

Agents in Mauritius:
Mauritius Commercial Bank.

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The Bank receives Fixed Deposits for One Year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

are opened for Approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

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payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS

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The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividend when due.

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RALPH KIDD,
Manager.

Post Box 151.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

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The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposit may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors. Interest is allowed at the rate of three per cent. per annum of the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

R. AITKEN,
Secretary and Treasurer.

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(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS as follows:—

WEEKLY FROM VICTORIA DOCK.

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S. S. "CHAKDARA," 3,035 tons, sailing on arrival of the English Mail steamer on Sunday, the 11th July, connecting at Karachi (passengers only) with the s. s. "DWARKA" for Muscat, Bushire, Mahomerah and Busreh.

FOR KARACHI & PERSIAN GULF PORTS.

S. S. "VITA," 4,691 tons, on Friday 16th July, calling at Karachi, Pasni, Charbar, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Henjam, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Koweit, Mahomera and Busreh.

FOR EAST AFRICAN PORTS.

S. S. "PUNDUA," 3,305 tons, sailing about 15th/16th July, calling at Seychelles, Mombassa and Zanzibar.

FOR RANGOON DIRECT.

S. S. "OKARA," 5,291 tons, sailing on or about 10th July.

FOR CALCUTTA.

S. S. "FAZILKA," 4,152 tons, sailing about 13th July via Cochin, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo and Madras.

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with.

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Nicol Road, near Ballard Pier,
Bombay.

10th July, 1915.

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Caterer for Wedding Parties, Soirees and all kinds of Entertainments.

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Called-up Capital £600,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders ... £900,000
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Manager.

SHIPPING.

ANCHOR LINE.

APPROXIMATE SAILINGS FOR 1915.

Steamers.	Tonnage.	Captains.	Leave Bombay about.
S.S. "Olympia"	5124	Alex Andrew	about 24th July 15.

Subsequent sailings cannot be announced at present on account of the war but due notification will be given as soon as possible.

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH MARCONI WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

All the four berth cabins have now been given up and in the future only three persons will be berthed in the cabins that originally held four.

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	Single Rs.	Return Rs.
Bombay to Suez	420	630
Bombay to Cairo	435	669
Bombay to Port Said	450	675
Bombay to Marseilles and back from Liverpool	555	867
Bombay to London via Marseilles and back from Liverpool	630	942
Bombay to Gibraltar	570	855
Bombay to Liverpool	600	900
Bombay to New York via Liverpool and Glasgow	867	1433

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Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess and is fitted with every comfort.

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The advertised rate to Europe includes free passage by B. I. S. Company's steamer between Karachi and Bombay.

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Honolulu	Newchwang	Tokyo
Kobe	New York	Tsingtau
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CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened at 2 per cent per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

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The movement of the watch that will give trustworthy service for a life-time is the watch that is cheap in the economic sense. Here value and price coincide in meaning because value is realised in price and price becomes the measure of value.

So-called cheap watches, flashily cased, containing highly polished movements with an ostentatious display of jewels (?) of indifferent character, and to sell at out prices are dear at any price. Watches of this character soon need replacing, becoming thereby a recurring drain on one's resources.

It is economy to spend Rs. 50 on one watch that will give you of its best for 15 to 20 years: but it is not economy to spend Rs. 150 to Rs. 200 at about Rs. 10 per year on 15 to 20 or may be 30 common Watches for the same period.

WALTHAM WATCHES

sell at a fair price and those offered by us under our name-guarantee with the addition of the WALTHAM name can be depended upon as watches which will last a life-time.

The following watches of the WALTHAM manufacture are now offered by us:

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High Grade Jewelled lever movemnet fitted with compensated balance and brequet hairspring, folding into one piece, dust-proof case with screw bezel.

Nickel Rs. 35. Silver Rs. 45.

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LUCAS'S Cyclealities and Motoralities: ROTAX Motor Accessories: J. M. Shock Absorbers, H. F. Vulcanizers; MICHELIN Tyres: etc., are all supplied wholesale to the trade by
THE AUTOMOBILE CO., LTD.,
New Queen's Road,
Bombay.
Telephone:—No. 2180.
Telegrams:—"Aeroplane" Bombay. 9

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WANTED EMPLOYMENT as a MOTOR CAR DRIVER by a competent Pathan. Good references. Apply "PATHAN" care of this paper. 300

LOCO FOREMAN a young man, European or Anglo-Indian, must be a fitter with metre gauge Running-shed experience preferred, to take charge of a small shed. Pay Rs. 150-250 with allowance and free quarters. Applications must be accompanied with copies of certificates.—LOCO & CARR. SUPDT., J. B. Ry., Jodhpur. 321

WANTED ambitious youths to undergo EXPERT PERSONAL TUITION in "SLOAN-DUPLOYAN" Shorthand, "TOUCH" Type-writing, Telegraphy, Penmanship, Correspondence, Book-keeping, etc. Fees suit all pockets. Proficiency Guaranteed and Situations Secured. Educated "helpless" Orphans Admitted Free.
CENTRAL BUSINESS COLLEGE,
46, Kalbadevi Road Bombay.
200 319

WANTED.

WANTED—Patients suffering from skin diseases of any kind, venereal and non-venereal. Cure guaranteed after diagnosis. Apply to Box No. 200, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 516

WANTED—2 DRIVERS with 3rd class certificates to work steam rollers during the monsoon.
Apply with copies of certificates if any to ASSISTANT-ENGINEER, Belgaum. 1192

WANTED at once—TWO COMPETENT MOTOR MECHANICS for service with the Indian Expeditionary Force "D" at Basrah. Apply in person with testimonials to the STAFF OFFICER, R.I.M. Dockyard, Bombay. 1197

WANTED EMPLOYMENT in a commercial house by a young Englishman, well up in accounts and correspondence. Willing to start on living salary, provided prospects good. Apply to "S. E. C." Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 300

WANTED—A secondhand (in working order) ballast stone breaking machine. Apply with particulars of maker, condition, outturn, H. P. required and condition of delivery, to Box No. 438, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1182

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WANTED a COMPETENT SHORT-HAND TYPIST. Apply personally with testimonials to the undersigned.
SURAJMAL & CO.,
25, Medows Street, Fort.
Bombay, 9th July, 1915. 1213

WANTED seven TELEGRAPH OPERATORS for Somaliland Protectorates, only efficient men need apply with testimonials and terms required to the undersigned:—
COWASJEE DINSHAW & BROS.,
Agents, Somaliland Protectorate,
1195 23, Medows Street, Bombay.

WANTED—A Qualified European Medical man for the post of Doctor to the Chumparan Medical Fund, for the period up to the 30th April 1916. Salary Rs. 650 per month, free house, and use of a motor car with allowance for its upkeep.
If satisfaction is given an agreement would probably be entered into for a period of 3 years.
Apply with testimonials to—
HONORARY SECRETARY,
Chumparan Medical Fund,
Muckwah P. O.,
320 Chumparan, Behar.

WANTED—A CHIEF OFFICER and ENGINEER for the Shikarpur (Sind) Municipality Pay Rs. 400-50-500 Horse allowance Rs. 25 Rs. 2,000 Security required.
Engineering qualifications indispensable and a Graduate preferred. Applications stating age and experience obtained with certificates of degrees and testimonials will be received by the Vice President upto 1st August 1915.
The appointment will be subject to the approval of the Commissioner in Sind.
(Sd.) H. MONTGOMERY,
President,
1162 Shikarpur Municipality.

GAYA JAIL PRESS— Wanted immediately a senior English Reader capable of passing work for Press. The post is on the Permanent Establishment, and the pay Rs. 80 per mensem. The selected candidates will be required to work jail hours under jail conditions, and will be on 6 months' probation Preference will be given to the natives of the Province of Bihar and Orissa, or those domiciled therein, if otherwise suitable. Applications enclosing copies of testimonials (which will not be returned) and with particulars as to age, nationality etc., will be received by the undersigned up to 21st July 1915.
A. F. STEVENS,
Lt.-Col., I.M.S.,
Superintendent, Gaya Jail Press, Gaya.
312

APPOINTMENT VACANT—APPLICATIONS are invited for the post of Municipal Engineer to the Municipal Board of Cawnpore in the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh, India.
The pay of the appointment is progressive, viz. Rs. 600 to 1,000 per mensom, an increment of Rs. 50 per annum being given after every year of approved service upto the maximum pay of 1,000 per mensem, but the first increment will be conditional on the passing of a colloquial test in the language of the Province, viz. Urdu. The agreement will be terminable by six months' notice on either side. 9 3/8 per cent. will be deducted each month from the salary and paid into the Municipal Provident Fund: and the Municipality will make a contribution equal to one-half of the amount of the deduction made from the salary to the deposit account of the applicant.
Applicant must be between 28 and 40 years of age, must have practised as a Borough Surveyor or Municipal Engineer for 3 years and must hold a recognised diploma in Civil Engineering. Preference will be given to candidates who also possess knowledge and experience of Mechanical Engineering, Water Works and maintenance of macadamized roads. The salary will commence from the date of the successful applicant's joining at Cawnpore.
Applications, which should be accompanied by a full statement of qualifications, copies of certificates, a medical certificate of sound health and references to three persons who may be addressed as to character, should be addressed not later than 31st July 1915 to—
THE CHAIRMAN,
Municipal Board,
Cawnpore. 1218

WANTED.

WANTED to adopt a female child of pure European pasentage, good birth of a noble family, age not above 5 years. Apply to Box No. 20, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1217

WANTED.—In good locality, furnished or unfurnished House or large Flat, 5 or 6 bed-rooms, etc., on short or long lease. Apply to Box No. 511, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 301

WANTED.—By middle-aged European (FRENCH) situation as Hotel or Club Manager or Steward, 25 years' unique experience, 1st class Caterer. Excellent testimonials. Apply to Box No. 510, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 300

A PARSI GENTLEMAN with considerable experience in mercantile firm and able to control the management of estates seeks an employment in Native States. Apply to Box No. 442, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1209

FOR SALE.

LADIES and GENTLEMEN going abroad may advantageously sell their furniture, piano, etc., in one lot to No. 5, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 997

ENGLISH DESSERT PEARS and APPLES, 9lbs. nett, by V. P. Parcelpost, for Rs. 3-8, all charges included. Apply to CAPTAIN BANON, The Manali Orchards, Kulu, Panjab. Telegrams, Banon, Kulu. 1119

FOR SALE a COTTON PRESS FACTORY with fireproof building in good working order close to Railway Station in a good cotton centre, might sell machinery, plant complete if intended shifting. Apply to Box No. 436, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1177

TO BE LET.

TO LET GROUND FLOOR of NAVAL LODGE in Club Road, 4 Rooms Ec:—El. ls. with stable. Apply ORIENT HOUSE AGENCY, Tele: No. 2569. 1193

TO LET—Excellent suite of rooms consisting of bed room, dressing room, bathroom, W. C., private entrance. Furnished or unfurnished—with or without board. Apply to Box No. 521, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 20

NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that Bai FATMABAI, widow and administratrix of GULAM MOHIDIN bin GULAM NABI, of Surat, at present residing at Bombay, Shaikh Mahomedan Inhabitant, has agreed to sell to our client the undermentioned property free from any and all incumbrances whatsoever.
Any person or persons having any claim in to or upon the said property or any part or parts thereof by way of sale mortgage, gift, inheritance, possession, trust, lien, succession, lease easement or otherwise is and are hereby required to make known the same in writing to the undersigned at their office at No. 4 Motilal Mansions 14 Hamum Street, Fort, Bombay and to the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes within 14 days from the date hereof otherwise the purchase will be completed without any regard to any such claim and the same if any, will be considered waived and absolutely abandoned.
DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.
All that piece or parcel of quit and ground rent tenure land or ground with the messuage tenement or dwelling-house standing thereon situate lying and being at Homji & Gunbow Streets within the Fort and in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement one hundred and six and eighth ninths (106 8/9) square yards or thereabouts registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 363 and another New Nos. 5370 and A/5370 Old Survey Nos. 554 and others and New Survey Nos. 9224 and 1A/9224 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under A Ward No. 1594 and Streets Nos. 72-107-109 at 115 and bounded as follows that is to say on or towards the North by Gunbow Street aforesaid on or towards the South by the property of Currimbhoy Ibrahim on or towards the East by Homji Street aforesaid and on or towards the West by the property of Bai Motlibai Jehangirji Wadia and which premises are now in the occupation of the vendor's tenants.
Dated at Bombay this 9th day of July, 1915.
FORBES & CO.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
1215

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God of the UNITED KINGDOM of GREAT BRITAIN and IRELAND and of the British Dominions beyond the seas King Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.
Petition for Probate of the last Will and testament of GULABKUVER widow of Dr. SHAMSABAL SITARAM MISER, of Bombay Hindu Kanojia Brahmin. .....Deceased.
LAL BAHADUR SHIVDARSON AVASTHI named in the Will as LAL BAHADUR SHUDARSHAN AVARTHI, of Bombay Hindu Kanojia Brahmin residing in House No. at Jacob Circle outside the Fort of Bombay. .....Petitioner.
All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Probate.
Witness SIR BASIL SCOTT, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this Twenty-third day of June in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and fifteen and in the sixth year of our Reign.
Seal of the High Court at Bombay.
(Sd.) A. M. KAJIJI,
Registrar.
(Sd.) P. B. MALABARI,
The 23rd day of June, 1915.
Messrs. MEHTA DALPATRAM and LALJEE
Petitioner's Attorneys.

NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 989 of 1913.

MAJANBAI wife of NOOROO MADARI & others. .....Plaintiff.
vs.
HALIMJIBAI, widow of CHAND KARIM MAHOMED and others. .....Defendants.

PURSUANT to the consent decree made in the above suit and bearing date the 6th day of August, 1914 the following immoveable property will be sold by public auction by the Commissioner of this Hon. Court at his office in the Court House on SATURDAY, the 24th day of July, 1915, at the hour of 4 o'clock in the afternoon (S. T.).
PARTICULARS.
All the estate and interest of the plaintiffs and the defendants abovenamed in all that piece or parcel of Government land or ground together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate on the Eastern Side of Old Bengalpura Street without the Fort of Bombay in the registration Sub District of Bombay containing by admeasurement 69 square yards or thereabouts, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. B/1519, New No. 7274, Old Survey No. B/755 and New Survey No. 2351 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under B Ward No. 1528 and street No. 1 and bounded as follows that is to say, on the East by the Sweeper's passage on the west by the said Old Bengalpura street, on the North by the property of Khimji Jiwa and on the south by the property of Vorah Tajbhai Bodabhai.
For further particulars and conditions of Sale application should be made at the office of the said Commissioner or at the office of Messrs. Captain and Vaidya, Attorneys for the plaintiffs abovenamed at No. 121, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.
Dated this 10th day of June, 1915.
(Sd.) J. E. MODI,
Commissioner.
1210

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that MANECKJI WARDHMAN, LAXMICHANDRA DHANJI and RATANSI MANECKCHAND, the Trustees of the Cutchi Dassa Oswal Jain Boarding School and MANECKJI JETHABHAI and SHIVJI LADHA, the trustees of Bai LAKSHMI, widow of SHANATHOO BHOJRAJ, deceased all of Bombay Jain Inhabitants have agreed to sell to our clients the property hereinafter mentioned.
All persons having any claim or demand against the said property by way of mortgage gift, sale, trust, possession, inheritance lease or lien or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office in Oriental Buildings, Esplanade Road, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof as otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claim or demand, and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.
DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.
All that piece or parcel of Pension and Tax land of part known as the Ambavadi together with the messuages tenements or buildings standing thereon situate lying and being at Girgaum outside the Fort in the registration sub-district of Bombay containing by admeasurement 3778 sq. yards and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 675, 204, and 204 New Nos. 1640, 1612 and 1612 and Old Survey Nos. 559, 543, 560 and 545 and New Survey Nos. 4/7755 7755 and 7756 and which several premises or buildings are assessed by the Collector of Assessments under D Ward Nos. 292, 294, 292, 297, 298, 295, 299, 300, 301, 312, 304, 305, 308 (1) 308 (2) 307, 308 and 307 and street Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 13 16, 17, 9, 15, 701 and 711 and which land and premises are bounded on or towards the North by the property of Khanderao Janardhan and others on or towards the South by the Girgaum Road on or towards the East partly by the properties of Narayen Vishnu Gokhale and others and partly by the properties of Ani Frezsa Perreira and Bhirubai daughter of Narayan Appa and a passage and on or towards the West by the property of Govind Vasudeo Pendse.
WADIA GHANDY & CO.,
Attorneys for the Purchasers.
Oriental Buildings, Fort,
Bombay, 8th July, 1915. 1211

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V. by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas King Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.
Petition for Letters of Administration with the Will annexed of the property and credits of Bai RAKHMABAI widow of TUKARAM HIRAJI of Bombay Hindu residing at 1st Carpenter Street, without the Fort of Bombay. .....Deceased.
GANGARAM TUKARAM, of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant at present unemployed residing at 1st Carpenter Street outside the Fort of Bombay. .....Petitioner.
All persons claiming to have any interest in the estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Letters of Administration.
Witness Sir BASIL SCOTT, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this third day of July in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and fifteen and in the sixth year of our Reign.
Seal of the High Court at Bombay.
(Sd.) A. M. KAJIJI,
Registrar.
(Sd.) P. B. MALABARI,
The 3rd day of July, 1915.
Messrs. SUBNIS and GOREGAOKER,
1214 Petitioner's Attorneys.

THE BOMBAY VILLAS SYNDICATE.

PLOTS FOR LEASE.

4 VALUABLE PLOTS admeasuring about 600 sq. yds. each within easy access of tram and train at Gamdevi are to be leased for a period of 999 years.
For further particulars please apply to—
LALUBHAI SAMALDAS,
Honorary Secretary,
Bombay Villas Syndicate.
65, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay. 1166

AUCTION SALE

MEHTA & CO.

ON GOVERNMENT & G. I. P. Ry. LIST. N. 53, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

Telephone No. 1285.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

SALE ON WEDNESDAY, THE 14TH JULY, 1915, AT 2-30 P.M., (S.T.).
Auction sale of very High Class and made to order furniture by Dewji Kanji & other well-known makers, about 7ft. high very Grand and New designed palatial Cabinet, Dressing tiled Chival Glass with side Cabinets and drawers, New designed Grand Corner Cabinets, Velvet lined Drawing Room Suites, hand painted Majolica Jars, Entire tiled Chess Teapoys, Sweet toned solid Iron framed upright Grand Cottage Piano by Soundy & Co., Almirahas, Chests of Drawers, Single and Double bedsteads also Sang D' Bueph Figure, (the God of Good Luck) Sang Dynasty 960 A.D. (rare article) etc., etc.
On WEDNESDAY, the 14th instant at 2-30 p.m., (S.T.), Messrs. MEHTA & Co., Auctioneers, are instructed to sell by public auction at their offices at 53, Medows Street, Fort, (Next to Messrs. Tarachand Purshram, Jewellers), the very valuable, artistic, latest designed Blackwood and Teakwood Mahogany polished household furniture by Dewji Kanji and other well-known makers, such as dining table for 6 persons, rich artistic dining chairs by Dewji Kanji, mirrored sideboards, chesterfield sofa, rich velvet lined drawing room suite of sofas and chairs, dressing tiled chival glass with side cabinets, hand painted majolica jars, seasoned wood mahogany polished glass door book case with mirror, seasoned wood mahogany polished cabinet with book case and mirrors, chest of drawers, jardineers, bevelled mirrored and panel d cr almiras, wash-hand tables, double and single iron and brass bedsteads, baba cots, hat stands, clothes baskets, meatsafes, English ice box with refrigerator, electric ceiling fans, entire tiled chess teapoys, oblong jardineers, rich glass crockery and platedware. Also:—
About 7 ft. high very grand and new designed palatial cabinet, sweet toned solid iron framed upright grand cottage piano, by Soundy & Co., specially made to suit Indian climate.
One English 18ct. solid gold watch by Brook Bank, London.
One English 18ct. solid gold watch by Newton & Co., with good dial. Sang D'Bueph Figure, (the God of Good Luck) Sang Dynasty 960 A.D. (rare article), etc., etc.
The property of M. Dunn Esq., of Jacob Sassoon Mills, E. Rock Esq., late of Messrs. Gerard & Lock, and late Doctor Ardeshar Merwanji and others.
Catalogues will be published and the property is on view.
MEHTA & CO.
Auctioneers.
Bombay, July 10, 1915.

CRAWFORD & CO.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

16, Apollo Street, Fort,

Telephone No. 521.

WEEKLY SALE.

On MONDAY, the 12th July, 1915, at 2.30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort, the following:—
Household and office new designed furniture such as drawing room suites of sofas and chairs, lined with rich tapestry, arm and armless chairs, writing and dressing tables, hanging clothes press, mirror door almiras, dressing chest of drawers, sideboards, marble top tables, fancy teapoys, bookstands, etc.
1 rolled top office table.
Under instructions from J. Sanders Slater, Esq., the Official Trustee Bombay and the Trustee of the Trust of Bai Bakoo:—
1 pair gold kadas.
AT 2.30 p.m. (S.T.)
2 rubber-tyred glass fronted miniature office broughams.
2 rubber-tyred palanquin shaped Office shigrams.
1 rubber-tyred strong built handsome victoria.
AT 3 P.M. (S.T.)
Several secondhand bicycles.
CRAWFORD & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 10th July, 1915.

BENNETT & CO.

NO. 22, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF COTTON.

THIS DAY SATURDAY, the 10th instant, at 4 p.m., (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, No. 22, Apollo Street, Fort, on account of the Underwriters:—
6 full pressed bales of Bengal and Numarkeda cotton slightly damaged by fire and water.
A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.
BENNETT & CO.
Bombay, 10th July, 1915.

Zymole Trokeys are handy to carry and are invaluable to all who talk or sing. As a stimulating antiseptic for the throat they are unequalled. 88

AUCTION SALE

MESSRS. GHANDHI & CO

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

52, Medows Street.

Sale THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 10th July, 1915, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.).
THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 10th July, 1915, at 2-30 p.m., (S.T.), Messrs. GANDHI & Co., Auctioneers will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, No. 52, Medows Street, Fort, (opposite Tarachand Pursram Jeweller), very useful and decent household and office furniture including fancy carved cabinets, rich tapestry lined drawing room suits, arm and armless chairs, glass and panel door cupboards gown presses, almyrahs, garden and verandah cane and wooden benches, chest of drawers, single and double cots, tile and plain teapoys show case, dirty clothes baskets pathephone and other makers' phonographs, records, wall brackets, writing and lady's tables, dining tables screens, cradle, watches, jardineers, fancy flower pots, etc etc.
The property of a private gentleman.
1 Singer Sewing Machine.
1 blackwood reclining sofa by Devji.
By order of the concerned.
1 piano of melodious tone.
1 big blackwood dining table.
AT 3-30 P.M. (S.T.).
Few secondhand gents' and ladys' bycles.
GANDHI & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 10th July, 1915.

AMUSEMENTS.

VICTOR CINEMA

See the World from an Easychair.
LEDWARDES THEATRE A LA SCALA
Kalbadevi Road.
To-night & Every night during this week.
OUR BRILLIANT PROGRAMME.
1. A Tap left open.—A bit of fun.
2. Just show folks—A Circus Drama—Realistic
3. Mr. Soldierman—Marionetts playing,
4. Fight for gold.
5. A Sensational drama of death-dealing fights between two brothers in many thrilling situations.
6. Spooks—The Commedienne M. Prince.
7. "BREAD CAST UPON THE WATERS."
8. An Episode of an American Party Feud. War Scenes, Powerful Plot. Daring Deeds.
9. FOOL'SHEAD Chauffeur.
Your favourite Commedienne to be seen at his best.
SAT. & SUN. MATINEE 5-0 (S.T.)
2 Shows Nightly at 6-45 and 10.
No 10 O'clock Show on Sat., Mon. & Wed.
POPULAR PRICES.
Refreshment Bar is kept open every night from 6-30 to 11-30.
Films for sale or hire. Apply Manager.

TO LET—Alfred Theatre, Calcutta, for a long period, and Empire Theatre, Bombay, on week days.

The Parsi Alfred Theatrical Co.

will perform at the
EMPIRE THEATRE—FORT.
To-night Saturday at 9-30 p. m. (S. T.) and To-morrow Sunday Matinee at 3-30 p. m. (S. T.)
GORAKH DHANDA
An adaptation in Hindustani of Shakespeare's "Comedy of Errors."
Prices Rs. 3, 2-8, 2, 1-8, 1, As. 8.
On Monday Special Matinee at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.)
MAHABHARAT
Special Prices Rs. 2-8, 2, 1-8, 1-4, Ans. 12 & 6.
C. P. KHATOW,
Telephone No. 286. Proprietor.

WESTERN INDIA TURF CLUB.

POONA RACING SEASON, 1915.

THE RACING SEASON will consist of 15 days' racing, to be held from 31st July to 9th October 1915.
PRICES OF ADMISSION FOR WHOLE SEASON.

Each Gentleman	Rs. 50
Each Lady	Rs. 15.

N. B.—MEMBERS of the TURF CLUB and Ladies with badges will receive tickets.
NON-MEMBERS of the TURF CLUB will receive Books of Coupons.
2. Tickets and Books of Coupons are obtainable at the Office of the Turf Club, No. 6, Burnett Road, Poona, or at the Gates.
3. No Tickets or Books of Coupons will be issued without payment.
DAY TICKETS.
FIRST ENCLOSURE.

Single Ticket	Rs. 5
Lady	Rs. 2.

SECOND ENCLOSURE.

Single Ticket	Rs. 1-8
Soldiers in Uniform	Rs. 1-0
Lady	Rs. 0-8

Day Tickets are obtainable at the Gates only.
PASSENGERS BY SPECIAL EXPRESS TRAIN FROM BOMBAY.

	First Class.	Second Class.
Rail Fare and admission to Grand Stand and 1st Enclosure	Rs. 15-0	Rs. 10-0
Rail Fare without admission to Grand Stand and 1st Enclosure	Rs. 13-0	Rs. 8-0
Rail Fare with admission to 2nd Enclosure	Rs. 13-8	Rs. 8-8

N. B.—Tickets of admission and Coupon Books are subject to the Rules and Regulations of the Western India Turf Club. Children in arms will not be admitted.
Those entitled to free admission for the Season, can obtain their tickets or passes on application to the Secretary at the Turf Club Office before Saturday, July 24th, 1915.
J. REYNOLDS,
Ag. Secretary.
Western India Turf Club.
Poona, 1st July, 1915.

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on 09 April, 2017

AMUSEMENTS.

IMPERIAL
CINEMA
CHARNI ROAD
Telephone
2020.

A GREAT FILM.

PATHE'S GAZETTE LATEST.

THE CORSAIR

A COMEDY BY MAX.

FOUNDED ON BYRON'S WORLD-FAMED POEM OF THAT NAME.

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CINEMA
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2020.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE

General Manager.. .. ..Mr. James McGrath.

To-night! AT 6-30 & 10 P. M. ***To-night!!***

THE MOST STUPENDOUS FILM ATTRACTION EVER OFFERED.

1st EPOCH 6,000 Ft. THIS WEEK.

CABIRIA
IN TWO EPOCHS.

1st EPOCH 6,000 Ft. THIS WEEK.

Gabriele D'Annunzio's Colossal Romance will be presented for the first time in the Orient to-night. The first epoch will contain **The Erruption of Etna and destruction of the beautiful city of Catano.** The escape of the infant **Cabiria**. The selling of **Cabiria** in the **market place of Carthage to Katthala the high priest for Sacrifice to the bronze God "Moloch." The invocation to Moloch** (a tremendous spectacle) **The Temple of Moloch. The rescue of Cabiria by the Giant Slave, Maciste. Hannibal "The Sword of Carthage" crosses the Alps with his mighty forces. The capture of Maciste and escape of his Master, Fulvius Axilla.**

Remember this mighty Cinema Drama is only in Bombay for a short season. **On no account** should you let this great event be allowed to slip by without seeing it.

Nothing has ever been seen like it before and years will elapse before its like can ever be seen again if ever.

No increase in prices, therefore the Greatest Dramatic Pageant ever designed by man can be seen for a sum of Rs. 3 down to 4 ans.

Think of it. An attraction **costing nearly 8 lakhs of Rupees** passes before one's eyes, for such an absurd charge. **Make Sure of** your seats by booking them at ROSE & Co.

To-night at 6-30 & 10 p.m. **The 1st Epoch of CABIRIA**—6000 Ft.

TO-MORROW—Sunday at 4, 6-30 & 10 p. m.

Echo of the Wellknown Protea.

The same Actress playing the Chief Character in the role.

THE CHILDREN OF CAPTAIN GRANT.

After the famous novel by Jules Verne.

Full of incidents which provoke thought just as surely as they fire the imagination.

No better specimen of film photography has ever been screened.

Commencing To-day at

OLYMPIA CINEMA

SANDHURST ROAD. Tele. No. 1266.

Usual Half Rates.

Time—Saturday and Sunday Matinee 5-15 to 6-45.
Daily Three Shows 7 to 8-30, 8-45 to 10-15 & 10-30 to 12 (S. T.)

PALACE
OF VARIETIES
GAIETY THEATRE
General Manager.....Steve Buckingham.

To-night 6-30 ***To-night*** 10

GAIETY THEATRE EDWARD'S THEATRE

COMIC DUO
BY
STEVE AND NORA
screamingly funny from start to finish
NORA MOORE
in the latest & great est recruiting song
STEVE BUCKINGHAM
THE GENIAL LONDON COMIQUE

Our Exclusive Detective Drama.
NICK WINTER and the MYSTERIOUS BANK
Tic-Tac, Acrobatic Feats in open air,
A full House, etc., etc., etc.

COMING NEXT WEEK.
HIS MAJESTY
YOUNG BUCKSHOT
KING OF THE LASSO
The smallest cowboy in the world
Height 4 ft. 6 in.
America's greatest and most celebrated cowboy Champion

NOTICE—10 p. m. performance will be held at Edwards Theatre.—Kalbadevi.

If the muscles of the throat are strained a cold is very easily contracted. Zymole Trokeys will prevent this; they are just the thing for hoarseness and irritating coughs. 23

NEW
ALEXANDRA CINEMA
'Phone | LOHAR CHAWL PRINCESS STREET. | 1882

To-Night To-Night To-Night

AN EXTRAORDINARY FILM
OUTWITTED
OR
DETECTIVE WEBB vs. THE BLACK TRIANGLE.
Exclusive...5000 feet....4 Reels.

A most thrilling and exciting drama, containing a string of most remarkable occurrences, gripping story, and sensationalism. There are more daring deeds in this film than in any yet produced. It is wonderfull in its realism. It is the most wonderful film ever screened. Shown at 350 towns in Great Britain, and everywhere it has been accorded a wonderful reception and created a stir. The film sensation of the season.

3 Shows Nightly.....Each of 1½ Hours.
7 to 8-30, 8-45 to 10-15 and 10-30 to 12.

Extra Prize Shows, Every Saturday and Sunday 5-15 to 6-45.

POPULAR HALF RATES AS USUAL.

Free lists suspended on Saturdays and Sundays.

NOTE.—Our great serial "The Master Key" will re-commence from Saturday next the 17th July 1915.

ELYSIUM SKATING RINK

RE-OPENING ON THURSDAY 1st July 1915

Practice	Session	8-30 to 9-30 a. m.
Evening	,,	6 to 8 p. m.
Night	,,	9-30 to 11-30 p. m.
Sunday	,,	9 to 11 a. m.

There will be no Evening Sessions 6 to 8 p.m. on Tuesdays and Fridays.

BANKING.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

(Incorporated in Hongkong.)

Paid-up Capital $15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors ... $15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund $18,000,000
Gold Reserve Fund £1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

ADVISORY COMMITTEE IN LONDON.

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Bangkok	Johore	Saigon
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Bombay	Kwala-Lumpur	Shanghai
Calcutta	London	Do Hongkew
Canton	Lyons	Singapore
Colombo	Malacca	Sourabaya ...
Foochow	Manila	Taipeh
Hamburg	Nagasaki	Tientsin
Hankow	New York	Tsingtau
Harbin	Peking	Yokohama
Hongkong	Penang	Yioilo

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 2 half yearly.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on terms which may be ascertained on application. Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India Australia, America, China and Japan.

Credits granted Bills purchased and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. H. WILSON,
Agent.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)

12, ESPLANADE ROAD.

Subscribed Capital £1,125,000
Paid up Capital £562,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders ... £562,000
Reserve Fund £500,000

Head Office: 15, Gracechurch Street, London, E. C.

LONDON BANKERS.

THE BANK OF ENGLAND.

THE LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, LTD

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

Bombay, Karachi, Calcutta, Sub-Branch Howrah, (Calcutta), Delhi, Rangoon, Madras, Colombo, Kandy, Galle, Kuala-Lumpur, Kota-Bahri (Kelantan) Penang, Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and branches and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the actual daily balance up to Rs. 1 lakh.

Sums above Rs. 1 lakh will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Interest at 4 per cent. per annum allowed on deposits fixed for 12 months. Rates for shorter periods to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody, realising Interest and Dividends when due.

A. SCOTT SMITH,
Manager.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY, 1895.

Capital Authorised ..... Rs. 50,00,000
Capital Issued ..... Rs. 30,00,000
Capital Subscribed ..... Rs. 26,61,500
Capital Paid Up ..... Rs. 13,14,273
Reserve Fund ..... Rs. 10,80,000

HEAD OFFICE—LAHORE.

Branches.

Amritsar, Bombay, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Delhi, D. I. Khan, Ferozepore, Gujranwalla, Jullundhur, Karachi, Kasur, Lahore City Lyalpur, Ludhiana, Multan City, Peshwar City, Ambella City, Rawalpindi, Sargodha, Sialkot, Patiala, Jamoo Srinagar and Jhelum City.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS. Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent per annum.

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Reserve Fund £1,800,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders £1,200,000

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Bombay	Medan (Sumatra)	Manila
Calcutta	Singapore	Cebu
Madras	Malacca	Hoilo
Rangoon	Kwala-Lumpur (F.M.S.)	Hong Kong
Colombo	Klang (F.M.S.)	Canton
Karachi	Seremban (F.M.S.)	Foochow
Amritsar	Batavia	Shanghai
Delhi	Bangkok	Tientsin
Penang	Sourabaya	Tsingtau
Puket	Sugon	(North China)
Taiping (F.M.S.)	Haiphong	Hankow
Ipoh (F.M.S.)		Yokohama
		Kobe

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application. Government Securities Stocks and Shares bought and sold on account of clients and also received for safe custody and collection of Interest and Dividends when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

GEORGE MILLER,
Agent.

Post Box No. 24.

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ESTABLISHED 7th SEPTEMBER, 1908.

INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES' ACT VI OF 1882.

HEAD OFFICE—ORIENTAL BUILDINGS BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ..... Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID UP ..... Rs. 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND ..... Rs. 5,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent per annum from November 1st to May 31st and at 2 per cent per annum for the remaining six months. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.

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When in need of a throat relief get Zymole Trokeys. They are the most improved form of medication for an irritated throat or a tight cough. A trial will convince you. 12

ALL-INDIA WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, July 9.

The Bay monsoon current has given rain only in Burma and Assam, the Arabian Sea current only in south Madras. Thus the weather has been dry over the greater part of the country. Rainfall has been nearly general in Lower Burma and Assam; local in upper Burma and south Madras. A few falls have also occurred in Bengal and Konkan.

The principal amounts are:—Kyaukpyu one and a half inches; Toungoo and Minbu one; Cherrapunji thirty-two; Silchar nine; Tezpur two; Dibrugarh one and a half; Cochin two; Salem and Ootacamund one.

Forecast:—No great change.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Friday, the 9th July 1915, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear. Humidity is normal or in defect. Temperature is in excess in the north and the east Punjab.

The United Provinces.—Skies are generally clear. The air is drier than usual. Temperature is in excess.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear in upper Sind and lightly to moderately clouded elsewhere. Humidity is normal or in defect. Day temperature is in excess except at Karachi and Jodhpur.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are moderately clouded. Humidity is normal or in defect. Day temperature continues in excess in Central India West, north Gujarat and the eastern districts of Kathiawar.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. The air is drier than usual. Day temperature is in excess; night temperature is also above normal in the south-eastern districts.

The Konkan.—Mormugao reports 0.22in. of rain. Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. Temperature is in excess at Karwar.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. Humidity is normal or in defect. Day temperature is in excess; night temperature is also above normal in south Hyderabad.

General Remarks.—The break in the monsoon continues. Nearly general rain has fallen in south Malabar and isolated showers in the Konkan and south-east Madras.

Some showers may occur on the west coast of the Peninsula.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN at 8 a. m. on FRIDAY, the 9th of July, 1915.

STATIONS.	Temp. in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours	Temp. in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity. 8 A. M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Total 1st June to date	Rainfall. Variation 1st June to date.
PERSIAN GULF—						
Bushire	92.7	82.4	69	..	[illegible]	[illegible]
Do. (8th)	95.7	88.2	79	..	0	—0.05
Jask						
Muskat	102.3	90.2	70	..	0	—0.15
Do. (8th)						
PUNJAB—						
Multan	107	84.4	67	..	0.53	—0 59
Rawalpindi	110	78.9	31	..	1.63	—2 17
Lahore	109	82.9	49	..	1.87	—1.41
Hissar	106	78.8	58	..	2.17	—3 59
Ambala	104	86.1	41	..	2.70	—2.68
Delhi	105.2	89.0	46	..	3.13	
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra	104	88.5	42	..	4.06	—0 68
Mainpuri	104.3	89.1	47	..	2.32	—3.12
Jhansi	103	85.8	48	..	5.43	—2 16
Cawnpore	101	84.1	53	..	6.43	1.03
Allahabad	98	83 5	46	..	9 38	1.07
SIND AND RAJPUTANA						
Jacobabad	115.5	82 8	67	..	0	—0.26
Karachi	89 2	82.8	82	..	0.08	—1.99
Jodhpur	98	79 1	62	..	0.60	—3 54
Ajmer	101.5	82.1	77	..	0.52	—3.72
Jalpore	104 2	83 6	45	..	1.16	—4.50
Kotah						
GUJARAT, KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA WEST—						
Bhuj	93.6	80.2	59	..	0.28	—2.83
Dwarka	88.7	82.7	70	..	1.34	—2.60
Veraval	86.2	82.0	81	..	2.70	—2.40
Rajkot	99.9	77 6	85	..	2.00	—3 05
Bhavnagar Para	100.1	79.8	79	..	5.64	0.21
Surat	90 5	76.7	76	..	10.76	—2.01
Ahmedabad	102.8	80.1	62	..	3.78	—3.86
Deesa	99.5	80 0	64	..	1.14	—3 16
Neemuch	96.7	76.8	61	..	3.60	—2.49
Indore	94.0	76.1	65	..	3.25	—5.16
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore	94.1	79.3	62	..	13.54	0.84
Saugor	93.8	77.0	66	..	5.42	—5.22
Hoshangabad	94.3	77.0	67	..	8.79	—0.77
Khandwa	97.0	77.3	74	..	9.03	2 06
Akola	98.0	77.5	62	..	6.05	—1.29
Amraoti	97.8	77.3	56	..	5.37	—3.75
Nagpur	97.6	80.7	58	..	10.09	—2.44
Chanda	99.3	80.2	53	..	10.26	—0 91
Raipur	96.7	78.1	65	..	9 01	—3.19
KONKAN—						
Bombay	88.1	80.4	81	..	40.57	13 58
Ratnagiri	86.5	79.1	77	..	33.93	—8.32
Mormugao	87	77.9	87	0.22	40.06	0 28
Karwar	87.4	79 4	79	..	41.63	—10.13
BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	96.4	73.8	63	..	8.24	2.40
Ahmednagar	90.4	68 1	66	..	5.48	—0 84
Poona	89.4	70 5	6-	..	15.71	9.35
Sholapur	96.4	72.3	66	..	5.63	—0.41
Bijapur	95.0	70.3	63	..	2.00	—2.05
Belgaum	82.5	64.5	85	..	12.51	0.30
Ahmedabad	93.0	70.8	67	..	13.12	6 42
Nizamabad (Indur)	98.8	78.5	57	..	8.55	1.08
Hyderabad	96.0	78.0	76	..	9.15	3.36
MALABAR AND CEYLON						
Mangalore	87.6	78.8	80	..	35.46	—14 55
Calicut	86 9	79 3	86	..	35 62	—8.37
Cochin	87.2	75.7	88	1.87	33.12	—2.85
Colombo	87.2	76.1	97	0.75	9.15	0 28
MADRAS (EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—						
Masulipatam	103 8	83.2	77	..	7.90	1.63
Bellary	99 5	75.7	78	..	5 11	2 67
Cuddapah	104.3	85.8	51	..	1.26	—3 02
Madras	94 0	78.8	76	..	2.45	—0.65
Bangalore	91.0	70 4	72	..	6.66	2 53
Coimbatore	91.9	74.7	78	..	4.97	3.05
Trichinopoly	93.9	75 0	73	0.12	2.11	0.28
Negapatam	88.9	79.3	76	..	1.39	—0.52

Millions use Zymole Trokeys for that disagreeable tickling in the throat, which accompanies a cough. They are soothing in action and pleasant in taste. 29

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may be comparison with a standard instrument ascertain the errors of their barometers:

The reading of the Standard Barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F. and to the level of the tide, at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time on the 9th July 1915, was 29.979 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometer of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by .013 inch for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectiveiy below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature correction is needed. But for comparision at 80 F. all aneroid readings should be increased by .138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 9.45 a.m., Standard Time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by .013 inch. for every 10 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given above.

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA;
Bombay, 8th July, 1915.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr ..	29.778 inches.
Temperature of Air	84.7 degrees
Wet Bulb Thermometer	78.8 ,,
Dew Point	76.7 ,,
Relative humidity of Air	0.774 ,,
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy—10).....	4.2 ,,
Maximum temperature of Air	88.1 ,,
Minimum do. do.	80.5 ,,
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight.....	WSW, SW, WSW.
Movement of Wind	147 Miles.
Fall of Rain	0.00 Inches
Total fall during month	9.47 ,,
Do. year	41.98 ,,
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m of 9th July.....	0.07 ,,

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hours stated in Bombay Mean Time, depth of water is at Prince's Dock still

Day of week.	Day of Month.	High Water. Bombay Mean Time.	Depth on Still.	Month.	Low Water. Bombay Mean Time.	Depth on Still.
	July.	h. m.	ft. in	July	h. m.	ft. in.
FR.	9	m 10 9	26 0	9	m 2 42	17 8
		9 10a	24 2		m 3 49a	21 4
SAT.	10	m 10 48	26 9	10	m 3 27	17 3
		10 4a	24 6		m 3 56a	20 9
SUN.	11	m 11 24	27 4	11	m 4 10	16 9
		10 47a	24 11		m 5 17a	20 2
MO.	12	m 11 57	27 11	12	m 4 50	16 4
		11 27a	25 5		m 5 54a	19 8
TU.	13	m		13	m 5 26	16 1
		0 27a	28 4		m 6 28a	19 2
W.	14	m 0 6	25 10	14	m 6 1	16 9
		0 55a	28 6		m 7 0a	18 9
TH.	15	m 0 45	28 1	15	m 6 35	16 9
		1 24a	28 6		m 7 31a	18 5

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time during the ensuing week:—

July	Sunrise	Sunset.
,, 9 (Friday)	,, 6h. 8m.	,, 7h. 26m
,, 10 (Saturday)	,, 6h. 8m.	,, 7h. 26m
,, 11 (Sunday)	,, 6h. 8m.	,, 7h. 26m
,, 12 (Monday)	,, 6h. 8m.	,, 7h. 26m
,, 13 (Tuesday)	,, 6h. 8m.	,, 7h. 26m
,, 14 (Wednesday)	,, 6h. 9m.	,, 7h. 26m
,, 15 (Thursday)	,, 6h. 9m.	,, 7h. 26m

PHASES OF THE MOON.—Last Quarter, July 4th 24m. 24-2m. a.m.; Apogee, 8th, 4-3h. p.m.; New Moon, 12th, 3h. 0-8m. p.m.; First Quarter, 20th, 2h. 38-8m. a.m. Perigee, 24th, 10-9h. a.m.; Full Moon, 26th, 5h. 41-0m. p.m

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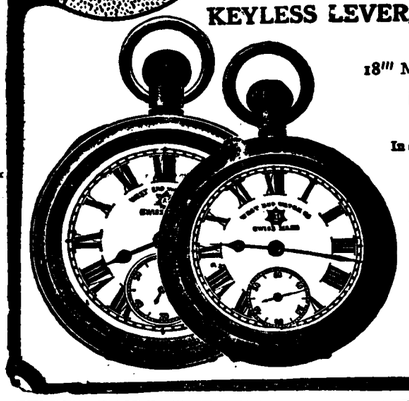

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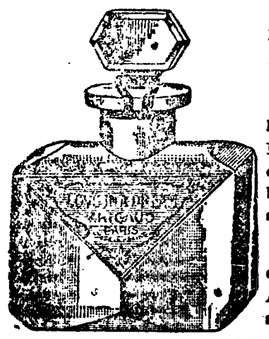

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BOMBAY CHURCHES.

SUNDAY SERVICES.

(6th Sunday after Trinity, 11th July).

THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND.

The Cathedral (St. Thomas the Apostle), Church Gate Street. Clergy; The Venerable C. M. Barham, Archdeacon.—7 a.m. Holy Communion; 7-45 a.m. Matins; 8-30 a.m., Holy Communion (Choral)—Woodward in E. Flat; Hymns 106, 193, 313, 197; 5-30 p.m. Children's Canticles—Clarke Whitefield in E.; Hymns 260, 178, 24. Collections for Church Expenses. Daily Matis at 7-15 a.m., and Evensong at 5-515 p.m.; Daily Holy Communion at 7-45 a.m. On Wednesday, Choral Evensong at 6-30 p.m.

St. Mary the Blessed Virgin, Parel.—Chaplain Rev. J. B. Glass. 8 a.m., Matins and Litany; 8-30 a.m. Holy Communion; 6-30 p.m. Evensong and Sermon. Preacher; Rev. J. B. Glass.

Afghan Memorial Church, Colaba.—Chaplain: Rev. R. L. Wormald; 8 a.m., Holy Communion; 10 a.m., Parade Service, 5-15 p.m. Sunday School; 6-30 p.m. Evening Service.

Emmanuel Church, Girgaum.—Clergy (English: Rev. H. T. Vodden (Incumbent), Rev. Canon R. S. Heywood, Rev. J. H. Robinson; (Marathi) Rev. Canon D. L. Joshi and Revd D. A. Yardi. (Gujrati) Revd L. Hari. English Services: 8 a.m., Holy Communion; 6-30 p.m., Evening Prayer, and Serman. Collections for Church Expenses and Poor. Marathi Service 9 a.m., Gujarati Service, 2-30 p.m.

St. Paul's, Kamatipura (S. P. G.), Foras Road —Clergy: Rev. A. J. P. French, M.A., (Hindustani). Rev. J. Martin (Tamil), 7-30 a.m., Matins, Litany and Holy Communion (Urdu); 10 a.m., Matins, Litany and Holy Communion alternately (Tamil); 5 p.m. Evensong (Urdu).

All Saints Church, Malabar Hill.—Chaplain. Rev. C. B. Grey Collier. 8 a.m., Matins; 8-30 a.m., Holy Communion; 6-30 p.m., Evensong and Sermon.

Christ Church, Byculla.—Chaplain: Rev. R. Hodge; 7-30 a.m. Holy Communion: 8-30 a.m., Matins (Choral); 5-15 p.m., Sunday School; 6-30 p.m., Evensong and Sermon.

St. Nicholas Church, opposite Prince's Dock. —Chaplain (Vacant) 9-45 a.m. Morning prayer and Holy Communion; 7 p.m., Evening Service and Sermon; Week days, 9 p.m. Evening Prayer.

Holy Trinity Church, Hornby Road. Clergy: Rev. A. E. Bradbury, 8 a.m., Matins and Litany; 8-30 a.m. Holy Communion; 6-30 p.m. Evensong and Sermon.

Holy Cross, Umarkhadi (Chapel of Ease) Rev. H. Lord and Rev. J. Londhe; 6-30 a.m., Holy Communion (English); 7-30 Holy Communion and Sermon (Marathi); 9 a.m., Morning Prayer and Sermon (Guzerathi); 6-30 p.m., Evening Service and Sermon (Marathi).

St. Stephen the Martyr, Bandra Hill.—Chaplain: Rev. J. B. Glass. 11 a.m., Holy Communion and Address.

The Good Shephered, Dharavi (by Sion)—Chaper of Ease to St. Paul)—Service by the Clergy of St. Paul's. 7-30 a.m., Holy Com-Evensong and Sermon. Tamil services munion or Matins alternately; 5-30 a.m., conducted by Rev. J. Martyn.

St. Peter's, Mazagon—Clergy: Rev. Fathers Biscoe, Tovey and R. Pearse, 6-30 a.m. Holy Eucharist; 7-15 a.m., Matins and Litany; 8 a.m., Choral Eucharist; 10-30 a.m., Children's Service; 6-30 p.m., Evensong and Sermon. Alms for the Poor.

CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.

St. Andrew's Church (Church of Scotland), Apollo Street, Fort Senior Chaplain: Rev. J. Drummond Gordon, B. D. 9-30 a.m. Joint-Service with United Free Church of Scotland; 5-15 p.m., Sunday School; 6-30 p.m., Evening Praise List: Psalms 33, tune 73; Paraphrase 42, tune 75; Hymns 2, 565, 617, 2nd tune.

United Free Church of Scotland, Waudby Road.—Chaplain: Rev. R. M. Gray. 9-30 a.m., United Service in St. Andrew's Church; 5 p.m. Sunday Schools and Bible Classes 6-30 p.m., Evening Service and Holy Communion; Preacher: The Rev. R. M. Gray.

PRESBYTERIAN.

Amroli Presbyteriam Church.—Minister: Rev. M. B. Nikambe. English Service 8-30 a.m. Preacher: Rev. Dr. R. Scott; Marathi Service; 5 p.m., Preacher: Rev. Dr. Mackichan.

METHODIST.

Taylor Memorial Methodist Episcopal Church, Clare Road, Byculla, Pastor Rev. W. E. Bancroft 8-30 a.m., Sunday School; 9-15 a.m., Morning Service; 6-30 p.m., Evensong Service; 8-45 p.m., Men's Social Hour in Union Hall.

Bowen Memorial Methodist Episcopal Church Lansdowne Road, Apollo Bunder.—Pastor: Rev. A. N. Warner, 11 a.m., Morning Service, Rev. F. W. Wood; 6-30 p.m., Evening Service, Rev. F. W. Wood.

WESLEYAN.

Wesleyan Church, Colaba Causeway.—9 a.m., Morning Service; Preacher: Rev. A. Wright; 6-30 Evening Service; Preacher Rev. Frank Hart; 5 p.m. Sunday School.

Wesleyan Church. Victoria Gardens.—10 a.m. Morning Service, Preacher: Rev. Frank Hart; 6-30 p.m., Evening Service; Preacher, Rev. A. Y. Wright; Sunday School at 5 p.m.

BAPTIST.

Bombay Baptist Church (opposite Post Office). Middle Colaba. Minister Rev. Mr. A. E. Hubbard; 9 a.m., Morning Service, Preacher: Capt. J. J. Welch; 6-30 p.m., Evening Service, Preacher: Mr. A. T. Gosford; Sunday School and Bible Class for men from 5 to 6 p.m.

CONGREGATIONAL.

American Mission Church.—Hume Memorial Church, New Nagpada Road, Byculla.—Pastor Rev. John Malelu:—9 a.m., Sunday School; 10 a.m. Sunday School Teachers Class; 3-45 p.m., Gospel Spreading Society; 5 p.m., Afternoon Service; Prayer Meeting on Friday at 8-30 p.m.

SEVENTH-DAY ADVENTISTS.

Seventh-Day Adventist Church, Apollo Bunder (Opposite Watson's Annexe).—Services —Sunday, 6-30 p.m., Preaching; Saturday, 6-30 p.m., Preaching, Saturday, 5-15 Sabbath School, Wednesday, 6-30 p.m., Bible Study and Prayer Meeting. Pastors: G. W. Pettit and W. R. French in charge.

ROMAN CATHOLIC.

R. C. Cathedral, Kalbadevi, Vicar Rev. Dr B. De Monte—7 and 8-30 a.m., Masses; 5-30 p.m., Evening Service.

Holy Name, Wodehouse Road.—Clergy. The Jesuit Fathers, 6 a.m., 7 a.m., 8 a.m., 9 a.m., 6-30 p.m.

St. Anne's, Byculla.—Clergy: The Jesuit Fathers; Vicar, Rev. Father Hutemacher, S J. 6-30 a.m., 7-30 a.m., 8-30 a.m., 6-30 p.m.

Church of Our Lady of Glory, Byculla. Annual thanksgiving, High Mass of the employees of the Bombay Port Trust Workshops, with Sermon and Benediction, in honour of the Sacred Heart of Jesus, at 9 a.m. (S.T.)

Rosary, Church, Mazagon.—Vicar Rev. M. X. Gomes.—Sunday Service, 5-30 a.m., 7 a.m., 9-30 a.m., and 6 p.m. Week days 6-15 a.m., and 6-45 a.m.

Holy Cross Church, Lower Parel, Clergy: Rev. P. E. Saldanha and Rev. J. A. Gomes —6 a.m., Mass; 8 a.m., High Mass; 6 p.m. Benediction.

Gloria Church, Parel Road, Byculla. Vicar, Very Rev. L. C. Pera, Hours of Mass; 5-30, 7 and 9 a.m.

Church of N. S. de Salvacao, Dadar, Acting Vicar; Rev. J. J. Dias, Sunday Services. Low Masses at 5-30, 7-30 and 9 a.m. Evening Service 4-30 p.m., Daily Masses 6-30 and 7-30 a.m.

Cavel Church (Our Lady of Health). Vicar: Rev. M. D'Sa; Low Masses at 7 and 7-30 a.m

Mount Mary's Chapel, Bandra Hill, Bandra. —9-30 a.m., Mass.

Church of St. Francis Xavier, Dabul (Barrow's Lane), Girgaum Road—Vicar: Rev. Fr. J. N. Coutinha. 3, 5-20, 6-20, 7-30, 8-30 and 10-30 a.m., Masses; 6 p.m. Benediction.

St. Teresa's Chapel, Girgaum Tram Terminus —Chaplain Rev. D. Remedios.—6-30 a.m. and 7-30 a.m.; (Children's) Mass 8-30 a.m.; 5-30 p.m., Evening Service.

Garrison Church (St. Joseph's Colaba)—Chaplain: Rev. Fr. E. Hillenkamp, S. J. Sunday 8 a.m., Mass and Sermon; 6-30 p.m., Service of Benediction.

WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION.

ENLISTMENT AND SERVICE ABROAD

J. AND C. HARRISON (LIMITED) *v.* DOWLING.

This appeal which was heard on June 11 in the Court of Appeal before the Master of the Rolls, Lord Justice Pickford, and Lord Justice Warrington, from an award of the Judge of the Croydon County Court, sitting as arbitrator under the Workmen's Compensation Act, 1906, raised an interesting point as to the position of a workman who had enlisted while still in receipt of compensation and had been sent to India.

John Henry Dowling was employed by the respondents as third engineer on board the steamer Harlow, and during 1912, he met with an accident arising out of and in the course of his employment. He was paid £1 a week compensation until February 4, 1913, and subsequently he obtained an order continuing the payments at the rate of 15s. a week. After the war started the workman enlisted in the East Surrey (Territorial) Regiment, and the employers, hearing of this, stopped the payment of the compensation.

The workman applied to issue execution for the compensation, and thereupon the employers began proceedings to obtain the review or termination of the existing award in favour of the workman. Before the case came on the employers' solicitors wrote asking for a medical examination of the workman, but were told in reply that the workman's regiment had been ordered to India and that he was then at Cawnpore.

In these circumstances the employers at the hearing abandoned their application so far as it asked for diminution or termination of the compensation, but obtained leave to amend so as to ask that the compensation should be suspended on the two grounds —first, that the workman had obstructed the holding of a medical examination; and, secondly, that he had ceased to reside in the United Kingdom, so that under Schedule I., paragraph 18, of the Act he was not entitled to receive compensation unless the medical referee certified that the incapacity resulting from the injury was likely to be of a permanent nature.

The County Court Judge dismissed the application.

The employers appealed.

Mr. Duckworth appeared for the appellants; and Mr. Harney for the respondent.

The Court dismissed the appeal.

JUDGMENT.

The Master of the Rolls said that the first contention was that there had been an obstruction by the workman of the right of the employers to have him medically examined, and that they were therefore entitled to a suspension of the award under Schedule I., paragraph 14, of the Act. The fact was that the man was in India under military control, and there was not a particle of evidence that he was obstructing in any way. Presumably the employers could have obtained a medical examination by someone in India.

Then it was said that the man was no longer in the United Kingdom, and that he was therefore not entitled to compensation. Schedule I., paragraph 18, of the Act did not say that the mere fact that a man was away from the United Kingdom deprived him of compensation, unless he complied with the provisions of that paragraph. It contemplated the case of a man who left the United Kingdom intending to reside permanently abroad, as when a man emigrated. On looking at Rule 66 of the Workmen's Compensation Rules this became quite clear. Sub-rule 1 provided that "where a man receiving a weekly payment intends to cease to reside in the United Kingdom" the following provisions were to have effect and then the rule went on to provide that in such a case the workman might apply to the registrar to refer to a medical referee the question whether his incapacity from the injury was likely to be of a permanent nature. And then Sub-rule 6 provided:—

On the hearing of the application the registrar, on being satisfied that the applicant has a *bona-fide* intention of ceasing to reside in the United Kingdom, shall make an order referring the question to a medical referee.

That had no application to the case of a soldier who might be ordered from place to place without any intention on his part to change his residence. He was then acting in obedience to military orders in following his regiment about, and was not intending to cease to reside in the United Kingdom. The appeal must therefore be dismissed, with costs.

Lord Justice Pickford and Lord Justice Warrington concurred.

K. B. JOSHI & Co.

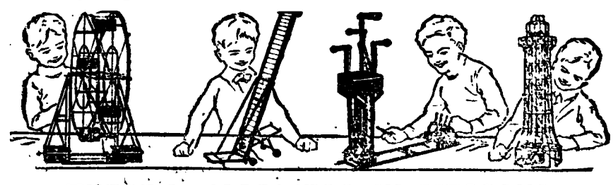
CENTURY BUILDING,
No. 321, Hornby Road, Fort;
BOMBAY.

Do you find it difficult and troublesome to get water from your Deep-Well? If so, ask for our deep-well pumps and then your difficulty is over. Will draw water from even 150 feet depth with easy working and fluent flow.

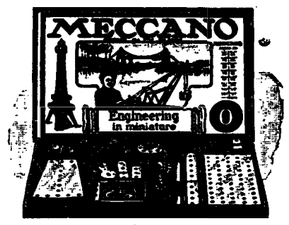
Prices and particulars on request.

MECCANO A BRITISH TOY FOR AN INDIAN BOY.

MECCANO gives your boy a new interest in life, for when he examines the models sent with outfits, the spirit of competition enters into his soul, his ambition becomes fired and all the resources of his brain find an outlet in his busy fingers.



THERE'S HAPPINESS IN MECCANO.



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Compact and complete, ready for the busy hands below.

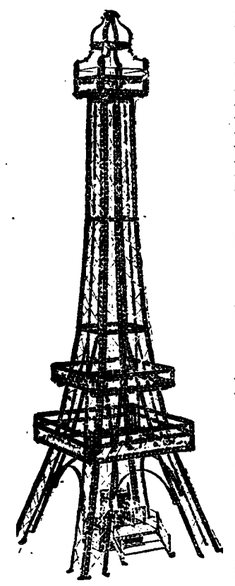
MECCANO THE BOY

Whose busy hands and creative mind builds the model below.

MECCANO THE MODEL

One of the many that can be created by the Boy from the Box. He gets amusement, education and enjoyment out of Meccano.

GET HIM A BOX TO-DAY



MECCANO CAN NOW BE SUPPLIED IN ALL SIZES AS UNDER.

No. 0.	The Beginner's Outfit.. Rs.	3	0
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No. 2.	The Prize Outfit .. .. „	10	0
No. 3.	The Student Outfit .. „	15	0
No. 4.	The "Mathematician".. ,	25	0

MECCANO ACCESSORY OUTFIT.

No. 0 a. Contains sufficient parts to convert a Meccano No. 0 into a No. 1 outfit. Rs. 2-12.

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MECCANO CLOCKWORK MOTORS.

No. 1. Rs. 5-0. No. 2. Rs. 15-0 each

WHITEAWAY TOYS | Spell | HAPPY HOURS FOR BOYS.

Whiteaway Laidlaw & Co. Ltd.

DRAPERS OUTFITTERS

The Arcade BOMBAY.

ELECTRIC FANS.

		Rs.	a.	p.
230 Volt D. C. Desk Fans	16″ (Fixed)	45	0	0
,, ,, ,, ,, ,,	12″ (,,)	35	0	0
,, ,, ,, ,, ,,	16″ (Oscillating)	70	0	0
,, ,, ,, ,, ,,	12″ (Oscillating)	60	0	0
230 Volt A. C. Desk Fans	16″ (Fixed)	50	0	0
,, ,, ,, ,, ,,	12″ (,,)	38	0	0
,, ,, ,, ,, ,,	16″ (Oscillating)	75	0	0
,, ,, ,, ,, ,,	12″ (,,)	63	0	0
230 Volt A. C. Ceiling Fans 60″ Sweep with Four wooden blades		95	0	0
230 Volt A. C. Ceiling Fans 36″ Sweep with Three wooden blades		60	0	0

CROMPTONS BOMBAY Ltd.

35-37, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

COMMERCIAL.

WAR AND INDIAN TRADE RETURNS.

Some time ago the "Statist" said that of all countries India has suffered the least because of the war, and has been injured less than Western countries such as the United States and the Argentine. The Department of Statistics have issued tables in this connexion which show the total import and export trade of certain principal foreign countries and British India for three calendar years, 1912, 1913 and 1914. A comparison has been made with the pre-war and the war period of 1914 with the corresponding months of 1912 and 1913. The conclusions are of interest if only to emphasise the recent remarks of Lord Cr we on the revival of Indian trade and also the fact that on the outbreak of hostilities the decrease of Indian trade has been much less than was anticipated by those who ought to know. It was said that India had a great market in Austria and Germany and that, on the closing of these markets, India would suffer considerably. The general conclusions drawn by the Director of Statistics from the tables are:—

(1) In the five months of war the decrease in imports was 31 per cent. and in exports 42 per cent. in the case of India, while the U.S.A., show a decrease of 16 per cent. in imports and 22 per cent. in exports. The United Kingdom shows a decrease of 17 per cent. in imports and 42 in exports. The Argentine suffered heavily in the first six months of the war, her imports decreased by 52 per cent. and her exports by 29 per cent.

(2) With the exception of the U. S. A. and the United Kingdom our import trade has suffered less than that of other countries.

(3) As regards the export trade in the war period the decline 42 per cent. is approximately the same as that of the United Kingdom and Brazil. But Canada, United States, Argentine, Italy, and Japan suffered considerably less, though the volume of India's export trade was as usual greater than that of any of the latter countries except of the United States and Canada.

(4) The revival of trade during January, February and March of this year is not included in the statement.

(5) From the statistics of imports and exports of certain stable articles in which there is trade between Germany and Austria with India it is clear that India is tapping other sources. Figures under imports show increases in chemicals, cement and matches, while figures of wrought copper, although less than the year 1913-14, are larger than 1912-13. Of the other articles of import in which enemy countries were interested there are the following noteworthy changes:—Anilline dyes show a decline of 59 per cent. steel 52 per cent. iron or steel 36 per cent. wool manufactures 51 per cent. cutlery 48 per cent. glass and glassware 50 per cent. and hardware 35 per cent. Under exports, notwithstanding the war, there are increases in value under teakwood, spices, oils and indigo. The figures of raw hemp and raw cotton, although less than those of previous years, exceeded those of 1912-13, but exports of jute raw show a decline of 52 per cent.

(6) As regards new markets for Indian products it is perhaps yet too early to say but in February the shipments to Russia of tea, of raw hides to the United States of America, Spain and the United Kingdom, and of wheat, barley, raw jute, rapeseed to the United Kingdom show increases.

In March and April increases are noticed in respect of the shipments of many commodities to different countries, and the more important increases are stated below

During March shipments of coal to Ceylon and the Straits Settlements, coffee to Arabia and Aden, hides, raw, to the United Kingdom, Italy and Sweden, castor seeds to the United Kingdom and Italy, rice, rubber raw, copra and groundnuts to the United Kingdom, linseed to Italy, Norway and Sweden, spices to Italy and the United States of America, tea, black, to the United Kingdom, Russia and Canada, cotton, raw, to the Italy and Japan, and jute, raw, to the United Kingdom and Spain show increases.

During April, shipments of coal to Ceylon coffee to the United Kingdom, indigo to the United States of America, rice, wheat, barley and pulse to the United Kingdom, hides, raw, to the United Kingdom, Italy and the United States of America, castor oil to Australia, cocoa-nut oil to the United Kingdom and the United States of America, copra to France, linseed to the United States of America, rapeseed and spices to the United Kingdom and the United States of America, cotton, raw, to Japan, and jute raw to the United Kingdom, Italy, Spain, and the United States of America show increases.

But it is not as yet possible to say that these increased shipments indicate new markets until trade assumes more normal conditions.

It should be noted that India has been particularly fortunate in three respects:—

(1) The fluctuation in exchange has been exceedingly small.

(2) The monsoon of 1914 was an exceedingly propitious one.

(3) The wheat crop is the largest ever grown.

GREAT WAR PUZZLE.

TURO CIGARA

For the correct names of two countries illustrated we present as a Free Gift our price £3 Lady's Solid Gold Watch, English Government Stamped. To Gents, High-Class Solid Silver Watches. The Winner is required to purchase a Chain from us to wear with the Prize Watch. Send your attempt, mentioning this paper, and addressed envelope for reply to DUDLEY & CO., CORPORATION STREET, BIRMINGHAM, ENG.

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Mr. L. P Rowe, Gomtipur Spinning Mills Ahmedabad

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

Liverpool, July 8th.

	Bales.
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool	12,000
,, ,, Sales on Spec. & for Exp.	3,000
,, ,, Sales of East Indian	..
,, ,, Imports	..
Mid. Americans	5.21d.
Egyptian F.G.F.	7.40d.
New York 11 a. m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time.) .. Oct. ..	9.46
Jan. ..	9.75
New York Official noon call Oct. ..	9.48
Jan. ..	9.77
New Orleans 10 a.m. .. Oct. ..	9.30
Jan. ..	9.85

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Liverpool, July 8th.

Estimated Sales..	10,000
Total Imports	..

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

Months.	Previous closing price.	To-day's price.
July	5.15	5.09
July-Aug.	5.15	5.09
Aug-Sept.	5.23	5.16
Sept-Oct.	5.31	5.25
Oct.-Nov.	5.36	5.30
Nov-Dec.	5.41	5.35
Dec-Jan.	5.45	5.39
Jan.-Feb.	5.50	5.43
Feb-March.	5.54	5.47
March-April.	5.58	5.51
April-May.	5.61	5.54
May-June.	5.64	5.57
June-July	5.66	5.59
July-Aug.	5.69	5.62

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, July 8th.

Months.	Previous closing price.	To-day's price.
July	5.15	5.08
July-Aug.	5.15	5.08
Aug-Sept.	5.23	5.17
Sept-Oct.	5.31	5.25
Oct.-Nov.	5.36	5.30
Nov.-Dec.	5.41	5.35
Dec.-Jan.	5.45	5.39
Jan.-Feb.	5.50	5.43
Feb.-Mar.	5.54	5.47
March.-April	5.58	5.51
April-May	5.61	5.54
May-June	5.64	5.57
June-July	5.66	5.59
July-Aug.	5.69	5.62

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

London, July 8th,

Good Bengal M. G.	3.90d
F. G. ,, ...	4.05d
Fine ,, ...	4.20d
Good Oomra M.G.	4.40d
F. G. ,, ...	4.55d
Fine ,, ...	4.70d
Good M. G. Oomra	4.40d
Fine M. G. Oomra	4.70d
Good Broach	4.80d
F.G. ,, ...	4.95d
Fine ,, ...	5.10d

BANK OF ENGLAND.

London, Thursday, July 8th.

THE BANK OF ENGLAND RETURNS for the week ending yesterday show the following results.

	£	£
Total Bullion ..	53,300,000 Inc.	1,100,000
Public Deposits ..	67,900,000 Dec.	13,600,000
Other do. ..	139,900,000 Dec.	800,000
Govt. Securities ..	51,000,000 unchanged.	
Other do. ..	137,900,000 Dec.	15,000,000
Notes & Gold ..	36,600,000 Inc.	700,000

The Bank Reserve is 18 % of the Liabilities.

Is your step elastic? No reason why it should not be. Stearns' Wine of Cod Liver Extract gives you energy—lends a spirit and dash to your walk and actions. B-9

MONEY MARKETS.

London, July 8th.

Bar Silver Spot	22 9/16
Closing Tone of Silver:—Firm-Buyers.	
Discount, Bank of England Rate 5 % since 8th August 1914.	
Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st.	4⅜
Discount, Indian Bank Bill 6 m/st ..	5
,, Fine Trade Bills 3 months ..	4⅞
,, ,, ,, ,, 6 ,, ..	5⅛
Interest day to day loans	1½
,, 7 day market loans	1⅝

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, July 8th.

	Bales.
Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports ..	4,000
,, Exports to Great Britain .. }	13,000
,, ,, to Continent .. }	
Futures at New York Oct.	9.25
Previous closing price	9.52
Futures at New York Jan.	9.56
Previous closing price	9.78
Spot Cotton at New York	9.20
Previous price	9.35
Spot Cotton at New Orleans	8.88
Previous price	9.00
Futures at New Orleans Oct.	9.08
Previous price	9.32
Futures at New Orleans January ..	9.38
Previous price	9.60
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality) ..	7½
Demand Bills	4,76,50
Silver Commercial Bars	47½

PETROLEUM.

The following are to-day's rates for the Asiatic Petroleum Co., Limited, Brands:—

	Rs.	as.	p.
Rising Sun Brand Bulk Loose per 8 Ip Gl	3	14	0
Rising Sun Brand New Tins per pair	4	8	0
Deer Brand Bulk Loose per 8 Ip. Gl.	3	12	0
Deer Brand New Tins per pair . ..	4	6	0
Bull Brand Bulk Loose per 8 Ip. Galls.	3	7	6
Bull Brand New Tins per pair ..	4	1	6
Swan Brand Bulk Loose per 8 Ip. Gl.	3	2	6
Swan Brand New Tins per pair ..	3	12	6
Anchor Tins per pair	4	9	0
Rising Sun Cases per case	4	15	0
Anchor Cases per case	5	1	0
Shell Cases per case	5	8	0

STERLING TRANSFERS ON LONDON.

The following is the result of the allotment of Sterling Telegraphic Transfers on the Secretary of State for India in London for £1,000,000 offered for sale on Friday the 9th July 1915 @ 15 29/32d. the Rupee.

	Calcutta. £	Bombay. £	Madras. £	Total. £
Total amount of tenders received:—				
Telegraphic { Deferred	345,000	700,000	30,000	1,075,000
Transfers { Immidiate				
Total amount accepted:—				
Telegraphic { Deferred	321,000	651,000	28,000	1,000,000
Transfers { Immidiate				

MISCELLANIOUS MARKETS.

London, 8th July, 1915.

JAVA SUGAR.

Raw Java Nos. 16/18 C. & F. Calcutta August/October;	19/1½
Raw Java, C. & F. Bombay and Karachi August/October;	19/3
Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta Aug. October;	21/6
Fine White Java, C. & F. Bombay and Karachi August/October;	21/7½
Ctalcutta Linseed sellers July-August	54/9

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON.

(By our Commercial Correspondent.)

Bombay, July 9.

The market this morning was steady with new Broach quoted at 242½. In the afternoon an easier feeling prevailed and the market opened at 241 for new Broach a very sharp decline in the American closing rates (24 and 27 points) caused a decline of Rs. 3 only and at Colaba the market opened at 238½ for new Broach. A line was reported to have been done in new Broach in the early afternoon but beyond this no business of any importance has been reported.

We quote:—

Fine Broach, July, 212.
Fine Bengal, July, 158½.
Fine Khamgaum Akola, July, 183½.

1916.

Good Broach, April, 239.
F. G. Bengal, January, 180.
Fine Khamgaum Akola, January, 210.

MESSRS. PATEL BROS' MID-DAY QUOTATIONS.

Growths.	Fine.	F.G	Good.	Delivery
M. G. Broach	..	..	243	Apr. 25' 16
M. G. ,, ...	215	..	..	July 1915
M. G. Bengals (By terms) ..	189	183/4	..	Jan. 25' 16
H G Rajputana (By terms) ..	..	..	..	..
M. G. Broach	..	..	..	..
M. G. ,, ...	215	..	..	July 1915
M. G. Bengals (By terms) ..	189	183/4	..	Jan. 25' 16
H G Bijapur	..	..	..	..
M. G. Khandwa, Sanawad ..	..	..	..	..
M. G. Wardha, Hinganghat ..	..	..	..	..
M. G. Nagpore	..	..	..	..
M. G Yeotmal	..	..	..	..
M. G. Dhamangaum, Pulgaon	..	..	..	..
M. G. Oomrawatee description ..	..	..	..	..
M. G. Akola Khgm. Fair sample ..	..	190	..	July 1915
Saw Ginned Dhar war	..	..	212	Do.
H. G. Westerns	..	..	181	Do.
M. G. Westerns	..	..	188	Do.
M. G. Miraj	..	..	211	Do.
M. G. Compta	..	..	209	Do.
M. G. Bengals	..	160/1	..	Do
M. G. Akola, Khgm ..	..	192/3	..	Sept. ,,

SHARE MARKET.

(From our Correspondent.)

Bombay, July 10.

The cotton mill share market stood unchanged and steady to-day with a limited business passing. Tata Iron and Steel shares in the absence of any orders did not show marked fluctuations.

In mill shares for August delivery Davids closed at Rs. 542½, Fazulbhai at Rs. 382½, Standards at Rs. 930 and Madhavji at Rs. 1,127½.

Crecent were quoted at Rs. 86½, Currimbhai at Rs. 170 and Indore Malwas at Rs. 133.

Centrals stood unchanged at Rs. 1,827½. New Great Easterns were placed at Rs. 202½. Finlays at Rs. 252½ and Sner mill shares at Rs. 101½, Bank of Bombay shares declined to Rs. 1,630.

Bombay Telephones moved up to Rs. 123. Tata Hydro Electric ordinary shares were quoted at Rs. 1,112½, Proference changed hands at Rs. 1,090.

Tata Iron and Steel ordinary shares kept firm at Rs. 101½ and Deferred at Rs. 171½.

Sara Sirajgunj Ry. shares changed hands at Rs. 72½, Gujrat Railway shares at Rs. 106 and Ceneral Provinces (old issue) at Rs. 1,17½.

Empire of India Life Insurance Co., shares declined to Rs. 510.

New Mofussils were placed at Rs. 775 and Port Cannings at Rs. 790.

GOVERNMENT PAPER.

Business in 3½ per cent. G. P. Notes was reported in the Vicinity of Rs. 90½.

4 per cent. City Improvement Trust Bonds were placed at Rs. 96¾.

MARITIME TRADE OF SIND.

EFFECT OF WAR.

The Commissioner in Sind has submitted his report on the Maritime Trade of the Province of Sind for the year ending 31st March 1915.

The total value of imports fell from last year's record of 2,017 lakhs to 1,475 lakhs, a decrease of over 542 lakhs or over 36 per cent. The principal articles which caused the decrease in imports were yarns and textile fabrics, sugar, metals, wool, hardware, haberdashery and millinery, glass and glassware, machinery, tobacco, wearing apparel, boots and shoes, and coal, coke and patent fuel.

The total value of the export trade fell from 2,665 lakhs in 1913-14 to Rs. 2,012 lakhs, a decrease of over 6½ crores, or 32 per cent. on the preceding year. The decline occurred chiefly under wheat and wheat flour, raw cotton, rapeseed, raw skins, rice, barley, gram, sesamum seed and raw silk.

The total value of the trade at the subordinate ports of Keti Bandar and Sirganda also fell from Rs. 15,12,738 in 1913.14 to Rs. 13,63,339 during 1914-15, showing a decrease of Rs. 1,49,399 or nearly 10 per cent. The contraction is due to the paddy crop of a large area in the delta being destroyed by the breaching of a protective bund.

There was a substantial decrease in the number of cases under the Merchandise Marks Act, which fell from 328 to 174. The Commissioner received no appeals from decisions of the Chief Collector.

The administration of the Customs Department was as usual efficiently conducted. The effect of the war is reflected in every head of the returns and Mr. Hood has submitted an interesting analysis of the year's trade.

KARACHI FREIGHT MARKET.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

KARACHI, July 9.

In the Karachi freight market report it is stated that in some quarters the progress of the monsoon is regarded as less favourable. Holders of feeding stuffs of all kinds are firm in their ideas of values, and export business is accordingly limited. Rates of freight continued at about 40, but at this rate several ports are rigidly expected, unless charterers take the risk of discharge within a stipulated period and pay heavy demurrage for detention.

PRELIMINARY JUTE REPORTS SHOW DECREASE IN AREA SOWN.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, July 9.

The preliminary jute reports show a decrease in area sown in the Presidency division of 146,858 acres or 39 per cent. as compared with last year and in Burdwan 22,972 acres or 25 per cent.; Dacca 233,036 or 20 per cent.; Rajshahi 264,126 or 31 per cent.

The Committee of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce have decided that Thursday, 8th July, should be regarded as a Full Weather Working Day for Vessels in the Prince's, Victoria and Alexandra Docks.

The facilities of sending and receiving mesages in authorised codes where military censors are located will from midnight, 14th July, be withdrawn from the Nushki office and extended to Quetta.

Quick relief from a tight, dry cough is obtained by the Zymole Trokeys. An excellent thing after singing or talking to prevent hoarseness. B-30

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

July 9.

Yamato Maru	Bahu	Mauritius 6

DEPARTURES.

July 9,

Henrik Ibsen	Smith	Marseilles
Akbar	Murch	Karachi
Barpeta	Morgan	Basra

The following vessels received port clearance yesterday

Steamer	Bursfield	for	Mostyn Deeps
,,	Saigon Maru	for	Kobe
,,	R. Nordraak	for	Bangkok

The following vessel entered the Docks for loading.

Steamers	Koweit	for	Red Sea ports.

S. S. Yamato Maru:—The Japan Line steamer Yamato Maru, 2,675 tons, Captain J. Bahu, arrived here yesterday from Mauritius with a cargo of sugar on board.

S. S. Bursfield:—The steamer Bursfield, 2,614 tons, Captain Hunt will sail to-day for Mostyn Deeps via Suez Canal and Port Said with a general cargo and 6,000 tons of manganese ore on board.

S. S. Saigon Maru:—The Japan Line steamer Saigon Maru, 2,740 tons Captain T. Watanabe, will sail to-day for Kobe via Tuticorin, Singapore and Moji with a general cargo on board.

S. S. R. Nordraak:— The steamer Richard Nordraak, 698 tons, Captain H. Hunn will sail to-day for Bangkok, via Colombo Penang and Singapore, with a general cargo on board.

The O. S. K. steamer Luzon Maru left Colombo for Bombay on the 8th instant. and due here on the 12th instant.

Friday, July 9th, 1915.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

C. & R. Rangoon Maru.....N. Y. Kaisbee
F. Gregories Aneghelates..Aneghelates..D. Nanji & Sons.
G. Sardar.....Ooketjee.....T. M. & Co
H. Lhasa.....King.....M. M. & Co
K. Stuart.....Barrett.....D. Nanji & Sons
M. Fazilka.....Mac Nair.....M. M. & Co
N. Steenbergen.....de Youngo.....J. Finlay & Co
P. Montebello.....Caste.....M. Italiana

HARBOUR WALL.

Indravati.....K. N. & Co
Satranji.....K. N. & Co
Netravati.....K. N. & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Clan Maclachan..McLean.....J. Finlay & Co
2 Bursfield.....Hunt.....J. Finaly & Co
3 Daisal Maru.....Tamal.....D. Nanjee & Sons
4 Koweit.....Wilson.....T. M. & Co
5 Silverdale.....McLeod..Haji Azim Goolm Hoosin.
8 Tiger.....Bolun.....Killick Nixon & Co
9 Saigon Maru.....Watsebi.....N. Y. K. & Co
12 & 13 Rikard Nordraak....Hunn.....F. F. C. & Co
14 Chakdara.....Sparrow.....M. M. & Co
15 Yuhari Maru.....Oil.....N. Y. Kaisha.

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

1 Malta.....Talbot.....P & O Co
4 Rissaldar.....Bullen.....T. M. & Co
5 Khyber.....Kilcat.....P. & O. Co
6 City of Norwich....McMillan.....K. N. & Co

MERREWEATHER DRY DOCK.

Okara.....M. M. & Co

VESSELS IN THE STREAM.

Alesia.....Green.....Prize Ship
Baron Fairlie.....Macdonald.....W. & A. G. & Co
Kasara.....Gulliver.....M. M. & Co
Pondua.....Andreasen.....M. M. & Co
Yamato Maru.....Bahu.....N. Y. Kaisha

EXPORTS.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Desai Maru (s) 6,500 cwt. myrabolams P. Mathuradas and Co., 201 cwt. niger seeds R. Purshotam.

FOR HULL.

Stuart Prince (s) 7,000 cwt. castor seed Volkart Bros. 4,000 castor seed Louis Dreyfus.

FOR LONDON.

Kber (s) 1 bale goat skins E. N. Steen, 2 boxes coins Comptoir National Des Compte De Paris.

FOR HAVRE.

Gregorious Anghelatos (s) 100 bales cotton K. H. Kayani and Co., 300 bales hamp G. Veerji and Co.

Montebello (s) 1,001 cwt. rapeseed C. Boggiano and Co., 1,001 cwt. linseed C. Boggiano and Co.

FOR GENOA.

Niritos (s) 1,100 bales cotton Bombay and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Malta (s) cwt. gum bysabole H. Laljee, 2 cases perfumery oil E. Abdulaly, 800 bales cotton yarn W. H. Brady and Co., 150 bales cotton yarn Greaves Cotton and Co., 60 cwt. sharkfins H. A. Mahomed, 94 cwt. cwt. sharkfins M. J. Joomabhoy and Co., 10 cwt. fishwaws H. H. Mahomed, 8 cwt. fishwaws M. J. Joomabhoy and Co.

Rangoon Maru (s) 1,000 bales cotton twist C. Ebrahim and Co., 200 bales cotton A. Amersey and Co., 400 bales cotton twist Tata Sons and Co., 1 case Ganda Horns M. H. E. Ellias.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Malta (s) 800 bales cotton N. M. K. Kaisha, 800 bales cotton Ralli Bros. 800 bales cotton M. B. Kaisha, 225 bales cotton twist David Sassoon and Co., 100 bales cotton twist Greaves Cotton and Co.

Rangoon Maru (s) 1,000 bales cotton yarn E. W. Sassoon and Co., 400 bales cotton yarn Tata Sons and C.

FOR KOBE.

Rangoon Maru (s) 100 bales cotton D. D. Kurrenee and Co., 600 bales cotton H. Moghji and Co., 200 bales cotton G. Dossa and Co., 300 bales cotton G. G. Kaisha, 50 bales cotton Gaddum and Co., 200 bales cotton N. Rajaram and Co., 200 bales cotton Volkart Bros. 1,500 bales cotton Ralli Bros. 600 bales cotton W. Nensey and Co., 97 bales cotton C. Bomanji and Co., 100 bales cotton Tata Sons and Co.

Yubari Maru (s) 300 bales cotton Gaddum and Co., 1,300 bales cotton N. M. K. Kaisha.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Rangoon Maru (s) 500 bales cotton G. G. Kaisha, 100 bales cotton Latham Abercombe and Co., 100 bales cotton Ralli Bros.

FOR NAGASAKI.

Rangoon Maru (s) 100 bales cotton. Tata Sons and Co.

FOR OSAKA.

Rangoon Maru (s) 700 bales cotton G. G. Kaisha 400 bales cotton Bruel and Co., 400 bales cotton H. Nensey and Co.

Yubari Maru (s) 100 bales cotton N. M. K. Kaisha.

FOR YOKAICHI.

Rangoon Maru (s) 2,500 bales cotton M. B. Kaisha, 400 cotton Tata Sons and Co.

IMPORTS.

S. S. Pandua from Mombasa, Agents, M. M. & Co.:—16 tusks ivory, 150 bales cotton, 6 bales, 5 bundles skins, 23 cases colour, 50 bags bottles, 5 bundles zinc plates, 57 bales cloves, 4 bags cardamoms.

S. S. City of Norwich from Liverpool, Agents, K. Nixon & Co.:—95,000 nos, bricks, 112 crates, 108 casks tiles, 52 bags broken tiles, 1,535 casks China clay, 21 casks, 3,750 bags soda ash, 900 kegs soda crystals, 310 bags bicarb soda, 4 casks sulphate of copper, 28 casks zinc chlorde, 271 drums bleaching powder, 324 drums, 2 cases caustic soda, 5 drums caustic potash, 32 barrels silicate of soda, 20 bags starch, 12 casks sizoline, 5 casks myrabolam extracts, 10 casks acetate of lead, 35 casks, 12 kegs bicromate of potash, 60 kegs, 6 casks bicromate of soda, 30 cases carbonate of ammonic, 20 kegs, 200 cases muriate of ammonic, 255 drums calcium chloride, 10 cases, 540 drums disinfecting fluid, 183 drums magnisium chloride, 8 cases dentifrice, 15 casks salamoniac, 10 kegs antimony salt, 1 keg nitrate of soda, 305 cases spirits, 184 cases wine, 1 hhd sherry, 219 hhd ale, 25 cases stout, 155 cases beer, 15 casks, 5 hhds, 4401 cases whisky, 810 casks candles, 4 cases brown dye, 15 casks rosin, 13 kegs, 1 case aniline colour, 21 cases essences, 3 casks, 5 kegs, 1 drum, grease, 4 cases cycles, 2 kegs 8 casks dyes, 2 case motor car and partsthired, 5 cases glass globes, 1,496 nos earthen pipe, 73 crates earthenware, 6 drums cement, 2 casks sulphur, 18 cases rubber tyres, 150 casks 100 bags, dairy salt, 9 drums ainline salt, 85 cases aluminium, 85 cases aluminium, 2 casks, 1 keg nails, 328 cases tinplates, 2 cases copper sheets, 168 bags, 417 casks fire clay, 30 bags farina, 1 case corn flour, 30 cases safety fuse, 87 cases shoes, 2 cases vinegar, 21 casks tar, 536 casks, 74 barrels pitch, 20 cases provisions, 21 drums lubricating oil, 21 trusses leather, 19 cases roller skins, 2 cases, 10 bags, 5 trusses buffalo pickers, 11 cases 16 trusses leather bands, 46 cases leather belting, 3 cases leather laces, 3 cases, 340 kegs, 170 drums paint, 359 bales paper, 12 cases hams & bacon, 100 cases gin, 40 cases salmon, 220 cases biscuits, 1 case burnt sugar, 155 drums oil, 116 bags sago glour, 6 cases colour, 43 barrels tallow, 147 cases cigarettes, 1 case tobacco, 55 bundles, 2,252 boxes, 71 barrels, 1,185 cases soap, 14 cases carpet, 7 bales jute twist, 6 bales flannel, 412 cases, 467 bales cotton yarn, 1,869 cases, 1,086 bales cotton piece goods, 29 cases cotton and artificial silk goods, 3 trusses, 44 coils, 15 bales cotton rope, 15 trusses cotton belting, 7 cases, 2 trusses twine, 1 case coilrope, 33 cases oil cloth, 24 cases woollen piece goods, 22 bales woollen and cotton goods, 77 bales convas, 13 bales jute cloth, 1 case muslin, 30 cases sewing thread, 10 cases linen goods, 11 cases cotton net, 1 case umbrella furniture, 10 cases umbrellas.

BRITAIN'S MILITARY AIRMEN.

HOW THEY ARE TRAINED AND PERFECTED.

It is quite true that a brilliant flier is born and not made, but it is even truer that a competent aviator is made and not born, says Mr. W. A. Robson in "T. P.'s Weekly." Nearly everyone is led into the belief that when a pilot can stand on his head in the air, and perform similar pranks, he has nothing more to learn about flying; which is emphatically not the case, because if that is the extent of his knowledge, his training has only just begun. That aerial gymnastics and brilliant trick-flying can be of the greatest possible use on active service, no one with any knowledge of aircraft in war would for a moment deny, but it is not by any means these qualities alone that make, for instance, the personnel of the Royal Flying Corps and the Royal Naval Air Service the finest of their kind in the world; or has established that supremacy of the air that Sir John French assures us we have gained.

One knows of military airmen who have continuously for the last six months averaged four or five hours' flying a day, in every kind of bad weather. When one realises that this means on fast modern machines, a distance of about three hundred and fifty miles a day, under trying and dangerous conditions, one has some idea of the magnificent stamina and staying power of our service aviators. And, furthermore, the number of fatalities among them has been marvellously small. However, it is comforting to remember that they are very well cared for. The aeroplane bases are, of course, always well behind the firing line, and the pilots are even provided with beds.

ESSENTIALS OF A COMPETENT AVIATOR.

In addition to an ability to stand strain, the essential attributes of the truly competent aviator are sound judgment, delicate touch, absolute confidence combined with a realisation of his risk, plenty of nerve but no "nerves," a sense of direction, a lack of foolhardiness and bravado, and, above all, a fair amount of commonsense together with a practical knowledge of aeroplanes and aero engines. And the very finest pilots in the world sometimes have a sixth sense: an inherent ability to battle with the weather—a sort of instinct that senses each gust of wind before it strikes the machine.

How much of all this can an airman be taught at a flying school, and how much can only be learnt by experience afterwards? Apart from merely learning to fly well, which demands a certain amount of natural talent that can neither be inculcated nor denied, he will learn a great deal of it at the school, only if he wants to learn it, and he will have to work hard and very seriously to do so, for it is no kid-glove task.

LESSONS AT THE SCHOOL.

Let us examine the various stages a pupil passes through at, for example, one of our biggest aviation which operates at the Hendon Aerodrome.

The first lesson is that of mastering the controls while the machine is on the ground; these are, as it were, instinctive—for example, to turn to the left, the left foot is moved forward, this actuating a crossbar connected with the rudder; or to ascend, the hand lever is pulled back, this being an adaptation of the natural movement of leaning backwards. Every movement must be steady and gentle, never rough nor spasmodic. Then the pupil is taken for flights with an instructor, after which he makes short, low, straight flights by himself; then he does right and left-hand turns. He can now practise figures of eight, volplanes, etc. When he can perform all these with ease and confidence he is ready to go through the test flights to obtain the Royal Aero Club's Certificate; when he has obtained this the course of tuition is at an end (at all schools).

It depends on himself how much he has learnt. It is obviously against the interests of any good school to desire that their pupils should be hurried through their courses, simply with the idea of obtaining their certificates for them and getting them off their hands. But however thoroughly the instructors may wish to teach, they are powerless if the pupil's only idea is to secure his "ticket" and announce himself as a fully-fledged aviator—which, in that case, he is not—without his having the slightest inclination to gain any practical knowledge of aeroplanes and aero engines.

But an immense amount can and has been learnt in a few months by those who are determined to become really competent aviators.

It is impossible to exactly define what knowledge there is to be picked up in an aerodrome outside the actual specified tuition, because it is too varied and too vague. One has seen enterprising pupils, whose names are now famous, and to-day one still sees others, watching and helping in the assembling and dissembling of engines, cleaning valves, prowling round workshops, repair shops, hangars, making models, attending lectures, reading the works of the real pioneers of flight, questioning instructors, talking to mechanics—for there is generally more to be learnt from one good mechanic than a dozen scientists, each with a theory of his own.

LAW INTELLIGENCE

HIGH COURT.

THIRD CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

FRAMJI SONS AND CO.'S CASE.

COMPLAINANT CROSS-EXAMINED.

(Before Mr. Justice Davar and a common jury.

KING-EMPEROR v. RUTTONJEE CURSETJEE WADIA.

The trial of the accused for alleged criminal breach of trust in respect of Rs. 2,500 and odd was resumed

Mr. Bajuji Patell, the complainant, was examined by Mr. Binning and gave evidence which was in conformity with the facts state in Mr. Binnings opening address yesterday.

The complainant was then cross-examined by Mr. Talyarkhan:—

Mr. Talyarkhan: To put it plainly and shorn of all dressings, what you say is that the accused sold adventure goods belonging to the firm and instead of paying in the profits to the firm pocketed the profits himself. Is that so:

Witness: Yes.

Mr. Talyarkhan: And your case is further that the account of Damodar Ramjee in the Indent Register Book is a bogus account from belinning to end.

Witness: That is so.

His Lordship: Has Damodar got any connection with the accused in any way?

Witness: He is a particular friend of his, Ruttonjee is either executor or trustee for Damodar under his father's will. They are great friends and Damodar is Ruttonjee's protegé. His father's name was Ramjee Lakhmidas.

Mr. Talyarkhan: He is also the guardian of Ramjee's daughter, under his will.

Witness continuing said that Narandas was Damodar's elder brother now dead. Naranji was one of the firm's indentors so also were his father Ramjee as well as Damodar. Witness kept himself well informed of the financial position of all his departments. Every evening he saw slips of payments in and payments out of the office made during the day that was since the war and not before. Before that he never looked into the day's payments. After the war he wanted to see who were the parties paying him from day to day as the outstandings were increasing and he could press those who were not paying.

He did not look at his cash book every morning.

Mr. Talyarkhan: May I take it that you never look at your cash book?

Witness: No; I don't do so because they are kept by a very old and confidential servant, one Anandrao who has been 55 years in the service of my firm and I have complete confidence in him.

He looked at the monthly statements of credit and leger balances. These balances were debit or credit balances against each indentor, together with the grand total. They mostly showed debit balances and he examined such balances and discussed them with the accused. There were no accounts which he saw every day. He left that to the cashier and the accountant.

Mr. Talyarkhan drew the witness's attention to a letter he had written to the accused from England in which he said that he had to look into the accounts every day.

Mr. Talyarkhan: This is not the same thing as what you say now.

Witness No; I have not expressed myself accurately there. What I meant was that at any moment I amy have to look into accounts

Mr. Talyarkhan: It is very plain English, is it not? You are a graduate of the Bombay University and a brilliant product of the University?

His Lordship (to Mr. Talyarkhan). What did you say?

Mr. Talyarkhan: My lord, he is a prizeman and a medallist and all that.

Mr. Talyarkhan (to the witness): I put it to you that as a matter of fact you did look into the accounts every day as you have stated in the letter.

Witness: No.

Witness admitted that in the monthly statements of ledger ballances which gave particulars, and names of dealers the name of Damodar Ramjee appeared as one of the indentors of Manchaster piecegoods. Witness remembered seeing Damodar Ramjee's name as one of the indentors since 1909. He knew that Damodar Ramjee had business dealings with the firm in American futures. He knew of his account in the indent book but his account was like that of other 110 indentors. When he stated in the Police Court that he did not know of his account, he meant the details of his business. When he left for England he knew that. Damodar Ramjee imported goods through his firm.

As long as Damodar's account was a genuine indent account he could take no objection to his selling goods to Morarjee Veljee or anybody else. As a matter of fact all goods indented by Damodar had been paid for. What he complained was that the accused had made profits by using Damodar's name. Those profits belonged to his (the witness's) firm.

Mr. Talyarkhan: But if these profits have gone to Damodar you would have no grievance?

Witness: Yes; I would have because I believe that the goods indented to Damodar's name were really my office adventure goods.

His Lordship: That would be on the basis that Ruttonjee was following a course of fraud from 1909.

Witness: From 1911. So it does

Continuing witness said that so far as accounts in the books showed the accounts of Damodar Ramjee were perfectly genuine. Documents which ordinarily existed in all indent accounts existed here except that the rupee bills were an addition.

If these goods were Damodar's goods he would be entitled to the profit and if his account was genuine he (the witness) had no claim to the profits and would have no case.

Mr. Talyarkhan: Why do you say that these goods are yours and not Damodar Ramjee.

Witness: Damodar has not got a single document which all indentors ought to get, e.g. advice notes, receipts duty bills. Documents which were found in Ruttonjee's possession ought to have been in Damodar's possession.

Referring to the documents found in the accused's drawer, his Lordship asked whether if the documents were incriminating documents the accused would have them in an open drawer.

Witness: He may have taken me for a fool.

Continuing witness said that his suspicions were fairly aroused in December.

Mr. Talyarkhan: Why did not you make inquiries and ask him about it then?

Witness: Because I thought it would be useless for, to my mind he would have no answer to give.

Witness continued that he intended to file a suit against the accused but not in respect of this matter. He would see how he was advised after the case was finished.

Morarjee Veljee was the second witness for the Crown. He said that in case of indent business he would sometimes get an advice note and sometimes Ruttonjee (who had introduced him to the firm of Framjee Sons & Co.), would tell him by word of mouth what the goods and prices fixed were. He further said that he had declined to accept long shipments except when the rates suited him.

Mr. Taleyarkhan:—At the time when you purchased goods, did you know that the goods were indented in the name of Damodar Ramji?

Witness:—In some cases I did. Either the accused personally or his man would come to the witness and ask him to pay duty on Damodar's goods which he had purchased. From that he would know that they were Damodar's goods. He had made no arrangements with the accused to take over Damodar's goods at market rates, not with Damodar.

Evidence was being taken when the Court rose for the day.

Attorneys for the complaints:—Messrs. Craigie, Blunt & Caroe.

Attorneys for the accused:—Messrs. Merwanjee Kolah, Romer and Billimoria.

ORIGINAL SIDE.

CUTCHI MEMONS AND HINDU LAW.

BEQUESTS IN THE WILL DECLARED VALID.

(Before Mr. Justice Beaman.)

THE ADVOCATE-GENERAL v. JIMBABAI AND OTHERS.

This was a suit for the administration of the estate of Mahomed Haji Saboo Sidick.

Mahomed died leaving a will whereby he appointed his mother Jimbabai and his solicitor Mr. Hormusji N. Vakil his executors. The deceased left a large estate valued at nearly Rs. 20 lakhs. The will provided for certain legacies and the residue of the estate was bequeathed to charity. The widow of the deceased, the 7th defendant challenged the will principally on the ground that Mahomed though a Cutchi Memon was governed by Mahomedan Law in regard to his testamentary capacity, and that, therefore he could not dispose of more than a third of his property by will. The residuary bequest to charity in the will was also challenged on the ground that it was vague and being a contingent bequest was not permissible according to Mahomedan Law.

The suit was heard at considerable length and the facts in detail and the arguments were reported in the previous issues. His Lordship delivered a very lengthy judgment on Thursday.

THE JUDGMENT.

His Lordship in the course of his judgment said that the substantial questions to be answered in the suit were:—(1) Whether a Cutchi Memon was entitled to dispose of more than 1/3rd of his property by will, (2) whether certain bequests to charity in the will were valid. Implied in these questions was the consideration of the longstanding constroversy as to the precise extent into which Cutchi Memons were governed not by the Mahomedan but by the Hindu Law. When the case came on trial it was hoped that it, might be made a test case for the settlement of several points of difference of opinion in regard to the mixed law administered to the two sects of Khojas and Cutchi Memons.

PRACTICES AND CUSTOMS OF KHOJAS AND CUTCHI MEMONS.

In the course of the trial it became clear, however, that evidence as to practices and customs of Khojas could not really be relevant. It was perhaps unfortunate that the expectations with which the trial was entered upon had so far been frustrated, but it was to be noted that Khojas and Cutchi Memons were distinguishable upon broad theoretical grounds, the former having many peculiar characteristics marking them off from orthodox Mahomedanism and the latter being strict and good Moslems. In a recent case "Jan Mahomed v. Datu Jaffer" (15 Bcm. L. R. 1044) his Lordship had examined the whole case law touching both Khojas and Cutchi Memons and, it was a matter of satisfaction to him to find that Macleod J. was in entire agreement with the conclusions then reached. In his Lordship's opinion it would be convenient to incorporate the whole of his judgment in the case of Jan Mahomed v. Datu Jaffer by reference in the present case. It would be vain repetition to cover the ground again. Such criticism as had been directed against parts of that judgment had only confirmed his Lordship in the conviction that it laid down correct conclusions. It had been a source of great satisfaction to his Lordship that in the course of his able and interesting argument, the oldest, greatest, and by far the most experienced advocate of the High Court at the present time had more than once admitted the general correctness of his Lordship's reasoning throughout that judgment.

HOW FAR HINDU LAW OPERATES ON THEM.

Speaking broadly, he felt himself bound to start from the proposition that Khojas and Cutchi Memons were governed by the Hindu Law of simple succession and inheritance, but looking to the loose and often very inaccurate manner in which that doctrine came to be established, he would insist on confining it within the narrowest possible limits. It did not follow from that proposition that they were governed by the whole law of the joint Hindu family. It might also be doubted whether the making of a will was, in strictness, part of the law of simple succession and inheritance. It had been strongly contended in this case that it must be so; and while he was prepared to accede, subject to reservations to that contention, he should still insist upon imposing upon it very definitive limitations.

THE LIMITATIONS.

In his Lordship's opinion the loose general proposition should be thus qualified, that the Khojas and Cutchi Memons were governed by the Hindu Law of simple succession and inheritance as in the case of a separated Hindu disposing of his self-acquired property. Subject to that qualification the rule would not be open to any very serious theoretical and to no practical objection at all. Under the strict Mahomedan Law power to dispose of property by will was restricted to one-third. Mahomedans claiming to have adopted the custom giving them larger powers of disposition from Hindu Law might well prove that they had customarily disposed of their whole property; and yet, may also prove that in any other respect they had not adopted the law of the Hindu joint family.

His Lordship then remarked that it still remained impossible to say that in any single case reported in the law books upto the present day it had been alleged that either the Khojas or Cutchi Memons have adopted by special custom the whole law of the joint Hindu family. Doubtless it had run through the minds of the numerous eminent and learned judges, but that could not properly, in his Lordship's opinion, be made the ground for such large conclusions as had been drawn from it. When Khojas and Cutchi Memons were converted he took it to be an universally true proposition, that in the eye of law they became subject, in every respect to the Mahomedan and not to the Hindu Law. Remembering their surroundings it was extremely probable that they should gradually have re-adopted much of their old law in the form of custom. The whole theory of the joint Hindu family was connected with radical religious prospects, and it was impossible to see how they could have reverted completely to the old Hindu family system. In the present case, then, his Lordship had to consider whether the Cutchi Memons had proved a custom authorizing them to make wills and if so what were the limits of that custom; further, whether they had been proved to have adopted the law of the joint Hindu family.

TESTAMENTARY POWERS OF CUTCHI MEMONS.

The 16th issue invited the Court to decide whether the testamentary powers of a Cutchi Memon were not those of a Hindu. It, therefore, became apparent that what was in controversy really had nothing to do with the making of wills "qua" wills but with what, under the Hindu system was property capable of being divised by a Hindu. But before it can be proved that the testamentary powers of a Cutchi Memon were that of a Hindu it must be established that Cutchi Memons had adopted the law which embodied the concept of the joint family property. That had, however, not been alleged, much less proved in our Courts. It was not possible to say that the customary of the law of these people in respect of the legal concept of the joint family was the same as the Hindu Law. The difficulty had arisen by the Court's virtually assuming that amongst the Khojas and Cutchi Memons, property falling within the definition of ancestral family property or joint family property in the Hindu Law also acquired the peculiar characteristics given to it under the special law of the joint Hindu family. The parties in cases like that in 10 Bom. 1 perhaps, went to trial on the issues on that footing because, long before 1885 the Courts and the whole profession had settled down to the unshakeable belief that the decisions of the Court had firmly established that Khojas and Cutchi Memons, were in respect of their entire family system Hindus and not Mahomedans and it would have been virtually impossible for any member of these sects to obtain legal advice at the Bar except upon that footing.

CONDITION MORE OR LESS A CHAOS.

He did not think that either sect would have thought it a very serious hardship had the Courts in 1847 decided that in the eye of law they were Hindus and not Mahomedans. But the Courts never had decided that and it was no doubt true to some extent that their most serious grievance at present was that legally their condition was one more or less of chaos and that they were perpetually being called upon to prove this or that custom in derrogation both of the Hindu and the Mahomedan Laws. That was the result of the inaccurate reasoning on which the case law was based. In a sense then the law had not been forced upon the communities by the Courts and the profession. However, the Cutchi Memons were good Moslems, and, at the present day they felt deeply the imputations cast upon them by their co-religionists on account of the length they had gone. They were supposed to have gone to substituting the Hindu Law of the joint family for the law of the Koran.

His Lordship then considered the point whether assuming that Cutchi Memons had adopted and proved the custom of making wills of their whole property such wills were to be interpreted by the Mahomedan Law, and said, unhesitatingly, that every will they made must be interpreted according to the Mahomedan Law.

VALUE OF EXPERT EVIDENCE.

In the present case it had been attempted to prove that the Cutchi Memons had adopted the whole law of the Hindu joint family and further that they had adopted a custom of disposing of their whole property by will. The burden of proving both the points must rest upon the parties so alleging. In considering how far that burden had been discharged his Lords. ip considered first the expert evidence of Mr. Inverarity and Mr. Dinshaw and remarked that the evidence, even if admissible under section 48 of the Evidence Act, was of little or no value. In truth what had actually happened probably was that Mr. Inverarity's advice throughout the long period of his professional activities had done much more than any volitional act of the community themselves to imprint upon them the belief that at any rate for all purposes of litigation they must accept the position of Hindus governed by the law of the joint Hindu family. His Lordship did not think that to be the opinion of the Bar collectively.

His Lordship then proceeded to consider the wills which had been put in evidence and came to the conclusion that they proved conclusively that the Cutchi Memons had adopted the custom of disposing of their whole property by will. They were sufficient to prove the existence of that custom in derogation to the strict principles of the Mahomedan Law; the question remained whether the wills proved anything more, whether they proved that Cutci Memons had adopted the Hindu Law of the joint family.

His Lordship then commented on the wills at great length and remarked that there was nothing in the wills, except the language of seven wills to point to the conclusion that the makers had adopted the whole law of the joint Hindu family. His Lordship's conclusion on the body of the evidence afforded by the wills was that it did not prove that they had adopted the notion of joint ancestral family property with all its legal attributes and incidents.

His Lordship then entered into a detailed review of the oral evidence recorded in the suit, quoting from and commenting on the evidence of each witness. His Lordship said that it must be admitted that the evidence pointed directly to a iconsiderable and settled opinion, however unpalatable, that much if not the whole law of the joint Hindu family governed Cutchi Memons. But it was to be remembered that over the period covered by the lives and personal experience of all the witnesses it was virtually impossible for any Cutchi Memon to approach the Courts except upon the footing of a Hindu, in all the essentials of the personal law of the joint Hindu family. And it could not be denied that the decisions of this Court had done more than anything else to contribute to that result. It was only when they turned back to the origin of the wide rule which had thus been established that they should be in a position to discriminate between what was a real custom and what was rapidly added to it by judicial decisions.

REVIEW OF FACTS, EVIDENCE AND ISSUES.

His Lordship then proceeded to review in great detail the facts, the evidence and the issues in the Cutchi Memon case tried before Sir Eeskine Perry and remarked that he did not think it would be correct to say that anything found in the trial on the plea side before Sir Erskine established a conscious adoption of the whole law of the Hindu joint family; he could not understand now upon the issues and evidence in that case, it could ever have been supposed that the Chief Justice had found that the Cutchi Memons were governed by the Hindu Law of succession and inheritance.

His Lordship then proceeded to consider in detail and at great length the case of Mahomed Sidick v. Haji Ahmad and others. (10 Bom. p. 1), and the evidence recorded in that case. What actually happened there was that the learned judge had taken for granted that the Hindu Law of succession and inheritance had been judicially and finally decided to govern Cutchi Memons and that the distinction between ancestral and self-acquired property was part of that law. After reviewing the evidence, his Lordship said that the complete review he had made confirmed what he had said more than once in the present and the incorporated judgment that but the strong judicial and professional prepossessions of long standing which existed at the date of that trial its result would have been difficult. Supposing that without making any assumptions at all or taking anything for granted the plaintiff had been called on to prove affirmatively that Cutchi Memons had by custom incorporated the law of the Hindu joint family, in their own law, could any one suppose that the evidence reviewed by his Lordship would have satisfied any Court or proved the affirmative proposition to the satisfaction of any judge? It was interesting to note that some at least of the witnesses who gave evidence before Sir E. Perry in favour of heretical customs and usages were afterwards conscience-stricken and openly recanted and did penance in the public mosques: No wonder that the community, a thoroughly sound Moslem community to-day should bitterly resent the apparent irreconcilability of their earlier lapses, most unluckily brought prominently before the Courts and so clamped upon them by one judicial decision after another. If the decision of Scott J. in 1885 had been the other way it was certain that fortified by that decision, the community would cheerfully have reverted so far as they could to their own law from which they had been gradually driven even further and further by the current of legal authority which had begun to set in that direction in 1847.

ADOPTION OF HINDU LAW ON JOINT FAMILY NOT PROVED.

In conclusion, accepting the proposition that Cutchi Memons were governed by the Hindu Law of simple succession and inheritance his Lordship found that it was not proved in the present case, and never had been proved affirmatively in the High Court, that they had adopted the Hindu Law of the joint family or had made by custom the Hindu legal notions of ancestral joint and joint family, as distinguished from ancestral property any part of their law. His Lordship said that that finding would not unsettle a single title formed under previous judicial decisions. He did not consider it necessary to decide whether the making of a will was part of the law of succession and inheritance. It was enough to find that the Cutchi Memons had by custom acquired the power to dispose of all their property by will. The law, as he proposed to declare it, had many great advantages. It was clear and of uniform application. It would protect Cutchi Memons from harassing and expensive litigation arising from the question whether a Cutchi Memon's property was self-acquired or ancestral.

VALIDITY OF BEQUESTS.

His Lordship then dealt with the validity of the bequests in favour of charity in the will and held that they were valid.

In conclusion his Lordship held that it was well established and conclusively proved that Cutchi Memons had acquired by custom the power of disposing of their whole property by will, that it was not proved in the present case and had never been affirmatively proved that the Cutchi Memons had ever adopted, as part of their customary law the Hindu Law of the joint family as a whole, that the Cutchi Memons were subject by custom to the Hindu Law of succession and inheritance as it would apply in the case of an intestate separated Hindu possessed of self-acquired property and no more, that the will challenged in the suit and the bequests in the will were valid.

There was a decree in terms of prayers (a), (b) (c), and (d) of the plaint. The Advocate-General's costs between attorney and client, the 1st, 2nd and 7th defendants' costs as between attorney and client and the 3rd, 4th, 5th and 6th defendants' party and party costs were ordered to be paid out of the estate. Further costs and directions were reserved.

Solicitors for the plaintiff: Mulla and Mulla.

Solicitors for the defendants: Payne & Co. Ardeshir Hormusji Dinshaw & Co., Matubhai Jamietram and Madan, Shroff Dinshaw and Dharamsi.

COURT OF SMALL CAUSES.

A PRE-WAR INDENT FOR AUSTRIAN TUMBLERS.

CONTRACT DECLARED VOID AND UNFORCEABLE.

(Before the Full Bench.)

ROBERT MARSHALL & CO. v. CASSUM OOSMAN.

In the Court of Small Causes, before a Full Bench consisting of Mr. N. W. Kemp, the Chief Judge, and Mr. S. F. Bilimoria, the Fifth Judge, a point of great importance to the commercial public, arising out of the situation brought about by the outbreak of the war, was brought for disposal.

Cassum Oosman, the defendant had given an indent to the plaintiffs" firm (Robert Marshall and Co.), which was a Glasgow firm, for certain goods (Austrian tumblers) on the terms C. I. F. Bombay Harbour. The goods were purchased by Robert Marshall and Co., from an Austrian manufacturer before the outbreak of the war. The goods were shipped on boards the s. s. Huberfels of the Hansa Line, at Hamburg in Germany. The plaintiffs insured the goods, invoiced them to Cassum Oosman and obtained a relative bill of lading for the goods for carriage to Bombay and paid the freight. After the steamer left Hamburg it seems to have been generally understood that she was captured at Antwerp by the Belgian Government and when Antwerp fell in the hands of Germans, the ship must have been captured by the Germans.

Under the circumstances it was contended on behalf of the plaintiffs that they had carried out the obligation under the C. I. F. terms by shipping the goods, taking out the bill of lading, paying the freight, insuring the goods, and invoicing them to the defendant, and that, therefore, they were entitled to recover the amount for which the suit was filed, even though the goods have not yet arrived in Bombay and whether they subsequently arrive or not.

Mr. Baker of Messrs. Little and Co., appeared for the plaintiffs and Mr. K. K. Suntoke represented the defendant.

It was contended for the defendant that under the terms of the Royal Proclamation of 5th August 1914, the terms whereof were extended by the Proclamation of 10th August to the Duel Monarchy of Austro-Hungary, it was made illegal for any subject of his Britanic Majesty to obtain goods from Austria, that the contract of affreightment, viz., the bill of lading, was a contract with a subject of a belligerent State and that the further performance of the contract has become illegal.

The Full Court in giving judgment stated that the contract on C. I. F. terms was a contract for the sale of documents, that the plaintiffs in this suit sought under the indent to tender a contract of affreightment which was partly executory, but which as regards any obligation to be performed under it after 14th August 1914, was, on grounds of public policy void and unenforceable and that it was not, as contended by Mr. Baker, merely suspended during the war. The learned Chief Judge pointed out that time is the essence of the contract, in a merchantile venture, and that the performance of every contract is not suspended during the war, and that these contracts which could not, from their very nature be suspended must necessarily become void and unenforceable contracts of affreightment together with the other documents, and such a contract they were unable to tender. The suit was, therefore, ordered to be dismissed.

CAUSE LIST.

BOARD FOR SATURDAY, THE 10TH OF JULY, 1915.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Beaman.

In the Division Court No. 53.

For Dismissal.

100-13.—Captain & V, Umersey Govindji firm, v. Trustees of the Port of Bombay, Little & Co.

179-13.—Captain & V, Kanji Moolji, a firm, v. The Trustees of the Port of Bombay, Little & Co.

216-13.—Captain & V, Monji Walji, a firm v. The Trustees of the Port of Bombay, Little & Co.

291-13.—Captain & V, Jeram Ruttonsey, a firm, v. The Trustees of the Port of Bombay, Little & Co.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

209-14.—Jehangir G & B; Ladkabai, widow, v. Navivahu, widow and anr, Madhavji K & C, Part Heard.

478-10.—Vachha & Co, Ismail Haji Allarakhia and anr, v. Moheim Miya & ors, Jeh Stu & H Mote & D, Part Heard. 7-10-12.

For further directions and costs on Comr's Report.

1223-14.—Vachha and Co, Messrs Lukhma Tulla and Co, a firm, v. Miya Haji Ebrahim Haji Ehmail, Rustomji & G.

For Trial of Preliminary Issue.

S C 591-15.—Dubash & Co, Nusserwanji Bhicaji Patel, v. D Bhicaji alias Dorabji Bhicaji Khandawalla, Vachha & Co.

Long Causes.

152-13.—Tyabjee D & Co, Bai Premabai, widow, v. Messrs Wilson & Co, Amin and D.

855-14.—Captain & V, Rao Bahadur Keshowji Nathoo Sailor & ors, v. Jaimabai, widow, & ors, Payne & Co.

1048-13.—Mer. K & Co, Kaishnabai v. Nagubai, widow, and anr, D J Mantri.

688-13.—Matubhai J & M, Krishnarao Bhaskerji Rele, v. Narayen Kashinath and ors; Smetham B & Co, Raghavaya N & Co.

1302-14.—Purnanand & Co, Ghella Bharmal & anr, v. Mansey Virdhar, Ardeshir H D & Co.

827-14.—Vachha & Co, Abdool Hoosein Mahomedali, v. Shaik Sarafalli Mamooji & ors, Patell and Ez.

740-14.—Madhowji K and C, Ishwardas Lakhmidas and anr, v. Badriprasad Tikaram & anr, Nanu H & Co, Bhimji and Co, Ardeshir H D & Co, Daphtary F and D.

1071-14.—Payne and Co, Abdulla Alladin Mahomed Dana, v. Ahmed Allarakhia, Jehangir S M & H.

1288-14.—Jehangir S M & H, Bai Bhicaji & anr, v. Peroshaw Jivanji Kerawalla, M K R B & Co.

1462-14.—Mulla and M, Esmail Haji Varaya, v. Sardarkhan Abbaskhan, Patell and Ez.

9-15.—Vatchha & Co, Messrs Dana Fatta & Co, a firm, Narayen Babaji Jawke.

1151-14.—Mulji & Th, Nathmal Walaji, v. Poonamchand Panaji & ors, Raghavaya N & Co.

S C Ct 39-1717-15.—Mulji & Th, Charles Frederick Willimsan, v. The Bombay, Co, Ltd, Crawford B & Co.

1081-14.—Manecklal & Co, Jamnadas Purshotam v. Haji Hassam Haji Essa & Sons, a firm, and ors, Sunderdas & Co.

958-14.—Merwonji K & Co, Tribhowandas Kalliandas Gajjar v. Edulji Maneckji Mody, Mulla and M.

1000-14.—Merwanji K & Co, Allimahomed Cumruddin & anr, v. T M Purdhy and ors, Captain & V.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Macleod.

In the Division Court No. 43.

Summary Suit for disposal in Chambers.

603-15.—Pandia & Co, Messrs Harilal Damodhardas and Brothers, a firm, v. Manilal Purshotam & ors.

Chamber Matters for disposal.

885-13.—D J Mantri, Sadekalli Kikabhoy v. Abdulla Datubhoy Hassain, Ardesir H D & Co, For Review of taxation.

C C 726-15.—Craigie B & Caroe, Louis Dreyfus & Co, a firm, v. Chugandas & Co, a firm, Payne & Co, 1-7-15.

481-15.—Bhai K & Gir, Bhana Valji v. Ragoo Babaji, N C Dalal, 1-7-15.

190-15.—Daphtry F & D, Shaik Jassun Bria Mahomed Ebrahim v. Hiralal M Shah, Payne & Co, 1-7-15.

1257-14.—Judah & Solomon, Harishankar Kaduskar, v. Ramchandra Kondaji Kaduskar, & ors, Smetham B & Co, Amin & Desai, 2-7-15.

61-15.—Jehangir S M & H, The Empire Bank Ltd, v. Vithaldas Jugjiwandas, a firm, & anr, Ardeshir H D & Co, 2-7-15.

481-15.—N C Dalal, Bhana Valji, v. Rapo Babaji, Bhai K & Gir, 6-7-15.

406-15.—Rustomji & Gir, Judhomji Jethabhai, a firm, v. Karickalakath Hydroos, and ors, Bhai K & Gir, 1-7-15.

734-15.—Matubai J & M, Ahmed Sheriff, a firm, v. Dewii Cooverji, a firm, Payne & Co., 6-7-15.

O S 663-15.—Madhowji K & Ch, W T. Halai, and ors, v. Dinsha Edalji, Vatchha & ors, Little & Co, Payne & Co, 17-6-15.

In Re Indian Co's Act VI of 1882.—Payne & Co, In Re the Credit Bank of India Ltd, (In Liquidation), v. D A Camadaur, Petitioners, R D. Sethna Official Liquidator, Partie's concerned, For adjudication or claims.

In Re Indian Co's Act VI of 1882.—Matubhai J & M, In Re the Bombay Banking, Co, Ltd, (In Liquidation), v. The Pioneer Bank, Ltd, Petitioners R D Sethna, Official Liquidator, Parties concerned, For hearing and adjudicating upon Debt and claims.

In Re Indian Co's Act VI if 1882.—Matubhai J & M, In the Bombay Banking, Co., Ltd, (In Liquidation), v. The Pioneer Bank, Ltd, Petitioners, R D Sethna, Official Liquidator. Wamon Raghunath Kapre, claimant. Unwalla P & P, For examination of a witness as per J. ord. 24-6-15.

For Consent Decree.

313-15.—Crawford B & Co, Bruel & Co, a firm, v. Balmakund Amerchand and ors, Captain & V.

For Settlement of Issues.

966-14.—Little & Co, The Indian Specie Bank, Ld, in Liqn, v. Sir Vithaldas Damodhar Thackersey & ors, Payne & Co, Daph F & D, W G & Co,

Suits for Hearing and final desposal.

Long Causes.

1104-14.—Jehangir S M & H, Tatia Pandu Kangutkar v. Narayen Pandu Shivalkar & ors, Sab & G.

1206-14.—Jeh S M & H, Tookaram Mahadeo Narvenkar v. Bai Parwatibai, widow & ors, Manch & N, Hiralal & Co.

617-14.—Jam R & D, Hiralal Gordhandas v. Goolam Mohedin bin Abdool Razak Beg, and ors, Ard H D & Co, Madh K & C.

S C Ct 704-24997-14.—Chitnis M & K Saraswatibai, widow and anr, v. Pandurang Gopal Nagwekar & ors, Little Co, Crawford B & Co.

1167-14.—Tyabji D & Co, Rukhmabai, widow and ors, v. Trimbuck Dwarkanath, Little & Co.

1005-13.—Amin and Desai, Gitabai v. Radhabai widow and anr, Raghavaya N and Co, Smetham B and Co.

813-14.—Khmed L & M, Madhowrao Nilkant Modi v. Aanandibai, widow and anr, Ragh N Co.

In Re Indian Co's Act VI 82 and in Re The Credit Bank of India Ld, in Liqn.—Payne & Co. R. D Sethna Offl Liqr v. N R Misttry and anr, Ard H D & Co, Edg G W & Co, J S D 17-12-14.

360-11—Jehangir M and S, Chimabai widow v Dhulla Kuppa and ors, Daph F and D, Matu J and M.

402-15.—Mehta D & L, Kuppa Dolla & Co, a firm, v. Haji Ali Haji Rahimtulla & anr, Sh D & D, Mulla & Mulla.

DISTRESS IN CHITTAGONG.

CONFERENCE OF OFFICIALS AND NON-OFFICIALS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, July 8.

At a conference held yesterday at Lakshem by the Governor on his way to Chittagong there was a discussion as to the nature and extent of distress in the districts of Tipperah and Chittagong.

It was pointed out that the Government grant although supplemented by private liberality was inadequate to cope with the situation and it was requested that the Government grant might be increased.

The Hon. Mr. Beatson Bell replied that he would visit the affected areas and that the Bengal Government had only Rs. 10.000 in excess of the sum already allowed.

Babu Prokash Chandra Das, Assistant Secretary, Commilla Famine Relief Committee, suggested that the Indian Government might be moved for mking a further grant.

HALT!

Have you enquired about the new J. H. 2½ H/P. two stroke Motor cycle fitted with Sturmey Archer free engine and 3 speed Hub, back kick starter, foot boards, all the controls from the handlebar. spring forks, 26" wheels Palmer tyres, two tool bags, tools, earriers, Lucas's lamp and horn complete.

It is not a production of a novice, but is manufactured by the late General Manager and Motor Cycle Foreman of Bradbury Ltd., who had been in these companies for 31 and 22 years respectively.

Send for our prices. It will astound you.

WELLINGTON CYCLE & MOTOR Co.,

1, Church Gate Street, BOMBAY.

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PRAGPORE DACOITY CASE.

A SHOPKEEPER LOOTED.

(From our Correspondent.)

KRISHNAGAR, July 9.

On Wednesday the hearing of the Pragpore dacoity case was resumed before the Special Commissioners.

Surendra Mohon Tarafdar, Sub-Inspector, Intelligence Department, said that on 7th May he received orders to trace a ticca ghary. He was told that two Bengalis had gone away in a carriage. He was to trace it out with the help of one Kisto Bindi. The next morning he went to the steamer ghat with Kisto, who pointed out a red carriage, but said its horses were not the same. On inquiry he learnt that the carriage belonged to Jagadindra. Witness learnt Jahir was a coachman. On 11th at about 9 o'clock Kisto pointed out a man to Kisto as the coachman who had driven the carriage. On the 8th he learnt that a syce named Aklu had been in the carriage. Aklu pointed out the house where the men had gone. The house was searched on the 9th and 10th.

Cross-examined. witness said he knew accused Gopen as well as his brothers Suren and Jogen. He had never gone to their house before. Witness knew Gopen since he was a student in the Rajshahi College.

Bepin Behari Shaw, a shop-keeper of Pragpore, being examined said, his shop was at Dang, about two miles from Pragpore. On the day previous to the dacoity Fani and two other respectable young men went towards Fani's shop. Two young men came back and asked for water from the witness, who said he could not give them water as he belonged to a low caste.

STORY OF THE LOOTED SHOP-KEEPER.

The next witness was Khirode Chander Shaw, who had a shop which belonged jointly to him and Hari. He was in the shop at about 8-30 on the night of 17th Baisakh. He had then finished counting the cash. His servant Makbul said that about 4 or 5 youths, looking like schoolboys. were walking outside. On coming out witness saw five men. He also saw one or two coming from the back of the shop. He was suspicious and, being afraid, was about to run away when he was caught by one of them. Four or five surrounded him. They had pistols and two had daggers. He was taken into the shop and was threatened. He was going to deliver the keys, when they asked him to open the chest. He opened the chest and one took out money while another held the bag. They took all the money that was in the chest. They all went into Hari's room. Two iron chests, one iron almirah and one wooden almirah were being broken, when he heard shots being fired. Then sound of whistle was heard and all came out of the room. The dacoits stood in a circle and the witness saw there were sixteen of them. The dacoits then went away. The witness had a gun in Hari's room. It was not found there. The next morning the police came there.

THE CUTTING OF TELEGRAPH WIRES.

Nanda Lal Bhatta, a telegraph signaller, being examined, said that on the 30th of April at 9 in the night Mr. Crawford's head clerk and Khirode Shaw's brother came to send telegrams. Witness found an interruption, sent the mistri on horse to examine the line, with the instruction to join any wire that might have been cut. The mistri came back at four and told him that near Dang the wire on both sides of the post was cut.

LORD CARMICHAEL AT CHITTAGONG

ADDRESS TO THE PANDITS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, July 9.

The Governor yesterday visited the Chittagong Sanskrit Institution and addressing the Pundits said:—"It is not given to us all to serve the Empire in this great crisis with our lives, but of those whose service cannot take an active form in the face of danger few can render nobler or more practical service than teachers of youth and boys and girls who are receiving instruction in our schools, for it lies with them to secure that as a result of their mutual labours the rising generation of the subjects of the King shall grow up worthy to carry on the great traditions of the British Empire. I feel confident that you in this institution will spare no effort to make your share in this great work a worthy one."

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

Provincial Conference at Poona.
Cricket:—Bombay Gymkhana A Team vs. Islam Gymkhana.
Bombay Gymkhana B Team vs. The Times of India C. C.
Excelsior Theatre 6-30 and 10 p.m. "Cabiria."

SUNDAY, July 11.

P. & O. Co.'s s. s. Caledonia with English Mails due at noon.
Provincial Conference at Poona.
Cricket:—Parsi v/s Hindu Gymkhana.

MONDAY, July 12.

Bombay Legislative Council, Poona.
Provincial Conference, Poona.

TUESDAY, July 13.

H. E. the Governor's dinner to the members of the Legislative Council, Poona.
Improvement Trust Meeting, 4-15 p.m.
Mr. Talmaki's Paper on Town Planning, Improvement Trust Office, 6 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, July 14.

Municipal Standing Committee.
Bombay Gymkhana Mud Sports 5-30 p.m.

THURSDAY, July 15.

Municipal Corporation.
Bombay Municipal Corporation Meeting, 3-40 p.m.

DAILY.

New Alexandra Cinema, Crawford Market, 7, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.
Excelsior Theatre of Varieties, 2-30 and 10 p.m.
Imperial Cinematograph, Charni Road, 7 to 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.
Palace of Varieties, Gaiety Theatre, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
Olympia Cinema, Sandhurst Road, 7 to 8-30 p.m., 9 to 10-30 p.m., and 11 to 12-30 p.m.

Business Notice.

All communications intended for the Editor should be addressed simply "To the Editor," and not to any member of the staff by name.

ALL BUSINESS communications (Advertisement, changes of address, etc.) should be addressed to the MANAGER and all remittances made payable to him.

Subscribers whose copies are delayed in delivery are requested to send the covers to the Manager, previously marking thereon the date of the paper enclosed therein. By this means only can satisfactory investigation be made as to the cause of irregularity.

All new Advertisements or changes of advertisements intended for insertion in the paper must reach the Office not later than 3 p.m. on the day before publication.

Notice to Correspondents.

In preparing MS. for the Press, correspondents are requested to write on one side of the paper only and to have their MS. typewritten if possible.

All communications intended for publication in "The Bombay Chronicle" must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. Unauthenticated communications are rejected as such, and are at once destroyed.

The Editor does not undertake to return rejected communications, but if a stamped and addressed envelope is enclosed with the communication it will be returned, but if this be not done, the rejected letter or article is destroyed and in any case the Editor does not hold himself responsible. The Editor cannot correspond about the rejection of communications.

Domestic Occurrences.

DEATH

VITHALDAS—Sheth Vithaldas Gopaldas on Friday 9th July, at 4 p.m., aged 61, deeply regretted by a large circle of relatives and friends.

Uthamna ceremony will take place to-day at 5 p.m. (B. T.), at his brother Sheth Roghunathdas Gopaldas' bungalow on Ridge Road (corner of Harkness Road) near Police chowky, Walkeshwar.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

July 10.

Regimental Orders By Lieut.-Colonel P. E. Cadell, C.I.E., Commanding.

229.—Enrolments.—The undernamed having been enrolled are taken on the strength of the Corps and posted to "F" Company:—
No. 8512 Vol. G. Rodgers.
No. 8513 Vol. P. Fennell.
No. 7288 Vol. J. Greenhill.
No. 8514 Vol. H. Smith.
No. 8515 Vol. E. Irvine.
No. 8516 Vol. W. Collins.
No. 8517 Vol. A. Braganza.
No. 8518 Vol. L. Ross.

230.—Transfer.—No. 7549 Vol. A. Irvine, is transferred from "D" to "F" Coy. from this date.

(Sd.) N. B. KINNEAR, Lieut.,
Adjutant Bombay Volunteer Rifles.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY

Corps Orders by Lieut.-Colonel J. W. Hawes, V.D., Commanding, B. V. A.

COLABA, July, 9.

720—Classes. A Signalling Class morse and semaphore will start on Monday the 19th instant at Colaba hours 7 to 9 a.m. daily. Names of men desirous of learning to be handed in to the office early.

721—Classes. A 15pdr. B. L. gun laying class will start on Monday 19th instant at Colaba. Names of men desirous of learning to be handed in to C. S. M. I. Morey early.

722—Duties. Orderly Sergeants.
No. 1 Company:—Sergt. C. B. Banks.
No. 2 Company:—Sergt. T. Hatton.

723—Parades. For week ending 17th July 1915.
No. 1 and 2 Companies at 7 a.m., Colaba, 15pdr. Gun Drill.

(Sd.) R. C. D. GRAHAM, Captain, R.A.,
Adjutant, Bombay Volunteer Artillery.

STRING BAND AT THE COMMERCIAL GYMKHANA.

By kind permission of Colonel T. W. Bonner, V. D. and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battn., G. I. P. Ry. Volunteers, will play this evening a programme of music, under the direction of Mr. Hugh. B. Mitchell Band Master, commencing at 6-15.

BAND AT THE BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

By kind permission of Lieut.-Col. C. B. Baldock and Officers the Band of the 108th Infantry will play this evening the following selection of music at the Bombay Gymkhana beginning at 6.

March—Viscount Nelson ..... Wzehle.
Overture—Poet and Peasant ..... Suppe.
Valse—The Fairest in the Land ..... Ancliffe.
Song—A. The Temple Bells (B) Less than the Dust..... W. Finder.
Selection—The Messenger Boy ..... Monckton.
Two Step—That Whistling Rag ... Monckton.

INSTITUTO LUSO-INDIANO.

Under the auspices and in the Hall of the above Institute Mr. V. de Braganca, Cunha will deliver a lecture on "Camoes-His Influence on the Destinies of Portugal" to-morrow, Sunday the 11th instant at 7 p.m. (S. T.).

The lecture is open to the public.

ANCHOR LINE S.S. OLYMPIA.

The Anchor Line S. S. Olympia is due to arrive here about noon on Monday the 12th instant with the following passengers:—Messrs. Leonard Beswick, F. A. Tarrant, W. Buckley, G. T. Pullin, Mrs. M. Starkey, Mr. G. W. Dick and Mr. Wm. Jones.

NEW ENGLISH SCHOOL SUNDAY CLASS.

Mr. V. B. Velanker will conduct the Moral Instruction Class for the students of the Middle School to-morrow at 8 a.m. (S. T.), in the New English School, (C. P. Tank), when outside students are also allowed to attend.

MISSING CURRENCY NOTES.

Ganeshdas Devidas, a gold and silver broker, reports to the Police the theft of currency notes, cash and pearls of the collective value of Rs. 446 from a cupboard in his room at Masjid Bunder. He also reports the disappearance of a servant, whom he had lately taken on in his service.

HOURS OF POSTING FOR PERSIAN GULF MAILS.

The Presidency Post Master notifies that in consequence of the late arrival of this week's Inward English Mail, the local mails for the Persian Gulf will be closed at the Bombay General Post Office at 7-30 p.m. on Saturday, the 10th instant, instead of on Friday the 9th instant.

FIRE AT MANDVI.

A fire broke out on Thursday, in a godown, situated in 2nd Clive Street, Mandvi, and belonging to Haridas Premji. Five or six of the cotton bales, belonging to Messrs. Walter Pavri and Company, were found smouldering. The fire was put out in a short time, the damage which is covered by insurance, being estimated about Rs. 180. The origin of the fire is not known.

THE STUDENTS' BROTHERHOOD.

The Senior Class of the Brotherhood will meet at the Prarthana Mandir Hall, Girgaum, to-morrow at 9 a.m. (S. T.) when Mr. Mirza A. A. Khan, B.A., Bar-at-Law, will commence his lecture on Emerson (History). The Junior Class will meet the same day and hour at the Head-Quarters and will be conducted by Mr. K. J. Dubash, B.A., LL.B., Solicitor.

THE KARNATAKA SABHA.

The activities of the debating branch of the Karnataka Sabha for this term will begin from to-morrow at the "Arya Bhavan," Sandhurst Road, Girgaum. Mr. A. A. K. Mirza Bar-at-Law, Principal of the Government Law School, will deliver the opening address at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), Dr. R. Scott, M.A., D.D. has consented to take the chair.

MORTALITY IN BOMBAY.

Three attacks and four deaths from plague, and one attack of small-pox were registered in Bombay on Thursday, all the three plague attacks being reported from Middle and Lower Colaba. There were no cholera cases. The total mortality from all causes was 54, as compared with 92 of the corresponding day of 1914 and 59 of 1913. The total number of rats caught was 1 786, out of which 16 were plague stricken. A Ward contributed 2 of these latter, B Ward 11 and C Ward 3.

STREET FATALITY.

Burjorji B. Raja, a Parsi, aged 72, residing in a house in the 4th Marine Street, saw a tram car approaching, as he was crossing the Girgaum Road near Dhobi Talao, on Thursday. He stepped back with the result that he ran into another tram car on the other line. He was knocked down a wheel of the car passing over his left leg and he was removed to the G. T. Hospital, where the injured foot was amputated.

DEATH FROM OPIU POISONING.

Dr. W. Nunan, Acting Coroner, held an inquest at the Morgue yesterday touching the death of Rawoo, a Hindu, residing at Kamatipura. The deceased was formerly working in a wood depot, but had latterly been out of employment. This, however, did not depress him. He boarded with a woman, named Radhibai, whom he owed some money. On Wednesday evening when he came home he refused to have food saying he had pain in the stomach and had taken some medicine. He then went to sleep on the road as usual where the next morning he was found lying unconscious. He was removed to the Sir J. J. Hospital, where he died from the effects of opium poisoning.

A verdict was recorded to the effect that death was caused by opium poisoning and that the stuff had been self-administered, but that the jurors were not in a position to say whether it was taken with a view to suicide or relief of pain.

PASSENGER PER S.S. KHYBER,

The following is the list of passengers per S. S. Khyber leaving Bombay to-morrow:—Allen, M. A. S.; Apcar, Mrs.; Britts, Miss Edna.; Britts, Miss Elsie.; Broadbent, Mr. H.; Brown, Mrs. H. P.; Bryce, Mr. F.; Bryce, Mrs. Chamier, Mrs. S. du P.; Craven, Mr. C. H.; Drysdale, Mr. J. M.; Ennis, Mrs. and infant.; Fitzgerald, Mrs. child, and nurse.; Forteath, Mr. H. H.; Green, The Hon. Mr. H. H.; Hart, Mr. E. A.; Hawkins, Mrs. A. B.; Hope, Mrs. A. J. R.; Ian Camp-E.; Leonard, Mr. J.; Leslie, Mr. R. A. P.; bell, Mrs.; Ian Campbell, Miss.; Knight, Mr. Lishman, Mr. Frank.; Lucey, Mr. A. N.; Mackenzie, Mr. J.; Marshall, Mr. M.; Marshall, Mr. J. A.; McHardy, Mr. J.; Monahan, Mrs. F. J.; Moore, M. Geo.; Morrison, Mr. J.; Nethersole, C. S. I. The Hon. Mr. M.; Oakes, Mr. E. Stanley.; Owens, Mrs. and 2 children.; Pickles, Mrs. 4 children and infant.; Pigott, I. C. S. The Hon. Mr. Justice T. C.; Saunders, Mrs. A. L.; Sidelsky, Mr. Leon; Stevenson Moore, C.V.O., I.C.S., The Hon. Mr. C. J.; Stuart, Mrs. D. J.; Thomas, Mr. Ivor C.; Thornton, Mr. J.; Trythall, Mr. W. J.; Trythall, Mrs. A. C. and Infant.; Walker, Mrs. E. A.; Wimbush, Mr. A.; Wood, Rev. T.; May, Mr. B.; Jenkins, Mr.; Burns, Mr. T.; Standen, Miss N.; Worsley, Mr.; Hensley, Rev. Canon, E. A.; Corbet, Mrs. F. H. M.; Corbet Miss.; Bourne, Mrs. and child; Paige Mr. R. H. Mr. and Mrs. Paige, and infant; Moir, Mr. W. R.; d'Alessio Rev. E. S. J.; Conbrough, Mr. M.; Horones, Mrs. and 2 Children.; Eastmead, Mrs.; Leeper, Mr. R. A.

ALLEGED EXCITING OF DISAFFECTION AGAINST GOVERNMENT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, July 9.

The "Bulletin" says that some arrests are reported to have been made at Mastuana on the occasion of the last Namani Fair, where it is alleged one Amar Singh was exciting his followers against the Government. He is alleged to have said that they were going to take Sangrur, Patiala and Nabha shortly and would afterwards seize the British territory. Amar Singh has since been brought to Ludhiana where he is in police custody.

BOMBAY AMUSEMENTS.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE.

THE ADVENT OF "CABIRIA."

To-night at 6-30 and 10 p.m. commences the season of the much-boomed film "Cabiria." So much praise has been given it already in the local press by those who have been privileged to see it, that little remains o say about it except that the management are confident that packed houses will reward their efforts to place before their patrons the greatest Cinema attraction for all time. There is no question of the exhibition of "Cabiria" being a Cinematograph epoch for Bombay. It is more, it is a dramatic epoch. It is something more important from a theatrical standpoint than the greatest actor or actress who has ever visited India. "Cabiria" has been boombed on the Continent and in the United States more than any great star attraction in the flesh ever has and it was perfectly justified. This stupendous spetacle could never have been produced on the ordinary stage. One does not miss for one moment even the speaking voice, because it is essentially a film of action, vigorous tremendous action, the action of athletic performers, who have been given strict physical training for months to fit them to their respective roles. Take the character of Maciste, the giant slave, a man nearly seven feet tall with colossal proportions, every muscle developed and shining like steel, a man of strength who was an ordinary porter in a big shipping centre before he was called up to play the principal part in this great film. He is no fake or circus strong man. He can clearly be seen picking up ordinary sized men and throwing them over battlements like feather cushions. The other side of the battlements may be illusive but there is no fake about their being shot about 12 feet through the air. Tremendous scenes follow one another so quickly that one is left breathless and this, from a popular standpoint, is where the success of the film lies. The immensity of its battle scenes shows that 1915 was anticipated by the 3rd century B. C. It has the same parrelel if you substitute Germany for Carthage and Rome for the Western powers. The system of spying, the ambition of Carthage to rule Europe as well Africa, which was then great as a military power. The militarism of Hannibal and his legions. The defeat, at first of Rome, but the steady girdling of the loins and the failure of Carthage's Allies allows that nation to attain their historic greatness. In spite of the tremendous expense of bringing this film to Bombay we are glad to see the Excelsior Syndicate are not raising their prices. This is especially commendable when we learn that in London the prices will range from 7/6 downwards and in America the prices of admission were in some cases as high as five Dollars or Rs. 15. It is now up to Bombay to appreciate this enterprise in a substantial manner for such a moderate charge.

PALACE OF VARIETIES.

At the Palace of Varieties, Gaiety Theatre next week there will be a special attraction in Young Buckshot, the King of the Lasso who has just returned from America after successfully competing for the World's Championship and carrying all honours before him in Lasso manipulating. He was proclaimed as the Lasso King when winning competitions in 1910 and he will perform feats never before seen in Bombay.

The programme this week is a very good one, having two of the most versatile artistes on the bill, Miss Nora Moore and the genial Steve Buckingham: they each contribute songs which have never been sung in Bombay before. The recruiting song of Miss Moore in a Red Cross Nurse's costume is a clever number, well rendered, just the correct idea at the present time. The chorus is thrown on the screen and the audience join in with full swing. As an encore Miss Moore sings a very haunting refrain with a whistling chorus which brought rounds and rounds of applause.

Mr. Steve Buckingham sings two rousing numbers taking several encores. The star turn of the evening is the extremely humorous duo by Steve and Nora, one of the biggest laughs we have had for some time in Bombay. As an encore another big sucess is given,—topical duet—for which they are recalled again and again.

Anyone who has not seen the Gaiety show this week ought not to miss it. There is a fine array of films—the star being "Nick Winter and the Mysterious Bank." There are several good comics.

NEW ALEXANDRA CINEMA.

To those who like a real good exciting detective drama, where false cupboards, trap-doors, and numerous disguises play an important part, here it is. A gang known as the Black Triangle, kidnap a rich banker's daughter and demand £5,000 for her ransom. The girl's lover secures the aid of Detective Webb and many many exciting scenes with the gang are shown. Webb narrowly escapes death many times, but luck and his great art in disguising himself helps him through. He eventually traces the banker's daughter at the headquarters of the gang, but is trapped and is precipitated into a river through a trap-door in the floor. He escapes by using his oxy-acetylene lamp which cuts a hole through the floor. Webb overhears the gang discussing another coup. He overpowers the chauffeur and takes his place and the gang is arrested. He then goes bacy and rescues the banker's daughter and restores her safely to her father and lover. See this extraordinary picture at the New Alexandra Theatre who are showing it this week.

THE SOUTH-WEST MONSOON.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

COONOOR, July 9.

The south-west Monsoon has burst with great vigour in the station, the whole of to-day the sky being overcast with thick clouds accompanied by terrential downpours.

SPECIAL TRIBUNAL AT BARISAL.

THE KAGASHURA DACOITY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

BARISAL, July 9.

The trial of the seventh case before the Special Tribunal began yesterday morning. This is one of the worst cases, five persons having been murdered and property taken. The case for the prosecution was that on the night of 18th April last Nawabali of the village of Kagashura, was sleeping in his room with wife and four children, while his son Rajali was sleeping in another room. The next morning Watamali, fellow student of Rajali, woke him from sleep to accompany him to school. Rajali entered the room in which his parents were sleeping and saw the mutilated bodies of his brother and sister. The neighbours found Nawabali, his wife who was enceinte, two sons and one daughter all dead. The Sub-Inspector of Police took up the enquiry and learnt from the complainant that the accused Rajumal and Jonabali of that village came to Nawabali to talk over a compromise in a land dispute. These two persons were arrested.

Rajumal admitted having come to Nawabali and Jonabali denied it. Rajumal's wife and son said that Rajumal was absent from home on the night of the occurrence. Then Rajumal made a confession and produced an "alwan" of Nawabali and a dao. In this confession he implicated eleven others, of whom the Sub-Inspector succeeded in arresting seven. Amongst these Ismail made a confession. Ismail's and Rajumal's confessions were recorded by the Deputy Magistrate.

THE APPROVER'S STATEMENT.

At the preliminary enquiry pardon was tendered to both the confessing accused, but while Ismail accepted it Rajumal refused. Ismail was made approver. The complainant corroborated his first information with slight discrepancies in the cross-examination. The approver described how and with whom they conspired to commit dacoity in the house of Nawabali and the murder if necessary. They met at one of the accused's house and went in a body to Nawabali's house and opened the door and entered the house and gave details how and who murdered Nawabali, his wife, two sons and one daughter, aged 6, 5 and 3 years and how the loot was divided and he was offered only Rs. 20 which he refused to accept. The case is proceeding.

LATE SIR THEODORE HOPE.

SURAT MUNICIPALITY'S CONDOLENCE

(From a Correspondent.)

SURAT, June 8.

At a meeting of the Municipal Corporation of Surat held on the 8th inst., the following resolution was proposed by Mr. Bejanji M. Jambusaria and seconded and supported by K. B. Dr. Dossabhai Pestonji, Mr. Ranjit Kakabhai and Dr. M. M. Raoji, after the Vice-President, Revd. Dr. Scott who was in the chair had expressed his regret at the death of Sir Theodore C. Hope:—

"That the Corporation have heard with great sorrow the sad news of the death of Sir Theodore C. Hope who was in the early seventies for several years Collector of Surat and President of this Municipality and who during his tenure of office here effected many large and important improvements in the City to the lasting gratitude of the people and who was one of the ablest and most capable Municipal Presidents the city ever had.

"That the Corporation desire to place on record their high appreciation of the eminent services which the deceased rendered to this city in particular and to this country at large before his retirement from Government service.

"That a copy of this resolution be forwarded to Lady Hope with an expression of the Corporation's sympathy in their bereavement. That as a mark of respect to the memory of the deceased, the meeting do now adjourn without transacting any business."

RAINFALL AT BOMBAY.

STATIONS	24hours to 8 a.m. of 9th July 1915.	Total since June1st 1915.	June 1st to 9th July 1914.	June 1st to 9th July 1913.
Colaba [Observatory] ..	0.00	40.57	18.91	41.52
Fort [St. G-o's Hospital] ..	0.01	37.34	21.89	47.49
Esplanade[Gokuldas Tej. Hosp.]	0.00	38.37	21 77	46.78
Byculla [J. J. Hospital] ..	0.00	43.26	23.39	49.13

ASSAULT ON POLICE CONSTABLE.

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, the Chief Presidency Magistrate disposed of a case in which Sub-Inspector Sabaji Rao charged Juma Gulam Kadar, Mahomed Hasam, Mahomed Ebrahim and Abeb Zina with assaulting P. C. No. 597 while on duty.

It was alleged that on the 26th May last the Police sepoy was on duty at Thakoredwar. A young man went up to him and complained that the first and second accused had stolen some money from him. The sepoy thereupon arrested them and ordered them to march to the chowkie. They refused to do this, and when the sepoy was hand-cuffing them with a leather belt, they assaulted him. The third and fourth accused then turned up and also assaulted the sepoy. The accused were then arrested by other sepoys on duty.

The Magistrate convicted all the accused. The first and second accused were sentenced to a fine of Rs. 50 each and the third and fourth were sentenced to a month's rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 30 respectively.

CAUGHT IN THE ACT.

At the Esplanade Police Court, before the Third Presidency Magistrate, Sub-Inspector D. V. Karnik charged Nurkhan Khanmahomed with the theft of Rs. 4-4 belonging to Sardar Sadashivrao Madhavrao Purandhare.

The complainant was going along Sheikh Memon Street when the accused put his hand into his pocket and removed the money, and was arrested.

The accused was convicted, and as he had four previous convictions, he was sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment.

LAHORE CONSPIRACY CASE.

162 DEFENCE WITNESSES EXAMINED.

(From our Correspondent.)

LAHORE, July 9.

In the Lahore Conspiracy Case yesterday, Dr. M. Alam conducted the examination of witnesses for Kehr Singh, Lal Singh and and Rullia Singh.

Witnesses for Kehr Singh deposed to his having lived in his village all along and to his presence outside Bhagwan Singh's field, from where the pistols were recovered by the police. The spot was pointed out by Ujjagar Singh, who bore Kehr Singh enmity.

Some witnesses from Duder were again produced, who supported the previous evidence regarding the closing of the local Gurdwara for some time.

A number of witnesses, including the Sant of Jhar Sahib, denied that there was any gathering of returned emigrants at Jhar Sahib, or that Lal Singh was present at the gathering, though they admitted in cross-examination by the Government Advocate that three deserters from the British Indian cavalry were arrested near Jhar Sahib.

Major Ward, Superintendent, Central Jail, Lahore, testified to Rullia Singh being ill at the time of his arrival in jail from a bad disease which he had for some time. Two other accused (Gujjar Singh and Piyara Singh), witness said, had been ill in jail.

Mr. Mukand Lal Puri examined the witnesses for Gujjar Singh, who deposed to his having stayed in his village since his return home, and to his having never spoken against the British Government.

Kishan Chand, editor of the "Shanti," produced a copy of his paper of 16th January in support of his evidence.

Niranjan Singh B.A., teacher, Khalsa School, a few students of the same institution and some others, deposed in favour of Puran Singh and Kharkh Singh. The latter was stated to be seeking employment in the cavalry.

KIRPAL SINGH'S MOVEMENTS.

A few witnesses deposed to Kirpal Singh's movements between his village Ludhiana and Lahore and tried to fix his presence in his native place, when he is alleged by the prosecution to have taken part in the work of the conspiracy.

Mr. D. R. Sahni examined the witnesses for Dewa Singh, one of whom, Sirdar Kharkh Singh, Bar-at-Law, Ludhiana, stated that on consultation by the accused he told the latter that there was no harm in his mixing himself up which the emigrants, provided he himself committed no offence and kept the police informed of the doings of the revolutionary party. Dewa Singh gave up his Ludhiana witnesses, two of whom did not depose in his favour.

Up to date 162 defence witnesses have given evidence and 71 still remain according to the list.

THE HAJ COMMITTEE DINNER.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

SIR,—It may interest your readers to know how history is made in Bombay, especially when it relates to the Musalman community. In his speech, in proposing the toast of Mr. Edwardes, Mr. Hajee Yoosof Hajee Esmail Sobani, the Vice-President of the Haj Committee, is reported to have said that, "It may not be sufficiently known to you that the foundation of this body, to a very large extent, was due to the instrumentality of Mr. Edwardes." The facts known to the public and recorded in official papers are that the suggestion of constituting a Haj Committee emanated from the Hon. Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoola, who placed it before Government in the form of an interpellation in the Legislative Council long before Mr. Edwardes was thought of as a possible Commissioner of Police. The suggestion was not then accepted but was subsequently taken up when Mr. Gell was the Commissioner of Police and as such was the first President of the Haj Committee. Mr. Edwardes succeeded to this post when he was appointed Commissioner in place of Mr. Gell.

The second mis-statement of Mr. Sobani is the most astounding of all. He said in conclusion that "The greatest blessing which Mr. Edwardes has conferred on the pilgrims and the Musalman community is in the erection of a Musaferkhana through the assistance of the trustees of the late Mr. Mahomed Haji Saboo Sidick." The history connected with the erection of the Saboo Sidick Musaferkhana is of too recent a date to warrant Mr. Sobani, who is also the President of the Anjuman-i-Islam community such an egregious blunder. The facts are,—and they were clearly brought out on the occasion of laying the foundation stone by Lord Sydenham,—that Mr. Bachoo wanting to perpetuate the memory of his father decided to build a commodious Musaferkhana if he could secure a suitable site free of cost from Government. He approached the Hon. Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoola for his help in obtaining a suitable site and at his request Sir Ibrahim took the matter in hand. He opened correspondence with Government on the subject and carried it on for nearly two years. After lengthy correspondence and several interviews and visits to various available sites, in company with the member of Government in charge of the Department, the matter was carried through by the personal support of his Excellency Lord Sydenham who promised Sir Ibrahim at an interview that he would obtain for the Musaferkhana the site which he wanted and on which the fine building accommodating a large number of pilgrims is now standing as a monument of the philanthropic munificence of Mr. Bachoo Saboo Sidick.

Every one conversant with the management of the pilgrim traffic must admit that Mr. Edwardes, in spite of the many responsible duties which he has to perform as Commissioner of Police, has done a great deal for the comfort and convenience of the pilgrims. He has taken a personal interest in their welfare and as a result their lot has been much improved. The Musalman community feel themselves deeply indebted to him for all he has done for the poor pilgrims. That cannot, however, justify eulogy based on unsound foundations.—Yours, etc.,

ONE WHO KNOWS.

POONA DAY BY DAY.

GYMKHANA CRICKET.

(From our Correspondent.)

POONA, July 9.

A two day's cricket match between the Poona Gymkhana and the Poona Y. M. Hindu Gymkhana commenced on the Gymkhana ground to-day and will be continued to-morrow.

The Hindus put in a strong representative team, four among whom have already played in the Quadrangular contest, viz., Bhusari, Deodhar, S. M. Joshi, and Mehendale. These four contributed very materially to the total score of 254 put up by the Hindus this afternoon a total which is not likely to be reached by the Gymkhana who lost five wickets for 24 runs.

It was an ideal day for cricket and the pitch was excellent.

Scores:—

HINDU GYMKHANA.

Bhonsle, c Holman, b Liddell	88
Bhusari, c Fawcett, b Jones	60
Deodhar Dinkar, b Kinghorn	16
Mehendale, b Cannon	36
Bhate, b Cannon	16
S. M. Joshi, b Cannon	1
Navle, b Cannon	2
Kelkar, b Cannon	15
A. J. Joshi, l.-b.-w. b Kinghorn	1
Y. J. Joshi, not out	4
Extras	9
Total	254

POONA GYMKHANA.

Hardy, l.-b.-w., b S. W. Joshi	2
Liddell, b Mehendele	1
Cannon, b S. M. Joshi	2
Holman, l.-b.-w, b S. M. Joshi	9
Major Edwards (batting)	6
Capt. Yates, b S. M. Joshi	1
Capt. Jones (batting)	0
Kingborn,	
Capt. Oates,	
Capt. Reynolds,	
Fawcett, To bat.	
Extras	3
Total	24

DIVISIONAL AREA ORDERS.

POONA, July 9.

(By Brig.-General H. T. Brooking, C.B., Commanding Poona Brigade.)

The monthly meeting of the Ahmednagar Cantonment Committee will be held at the Cantonment Magistrate's Office on Friday the 16th July 1915 at 8-30 a.m.

A Standing Barrack Committee composed as under will assemble at the Government Military Dairy, Main Entrance, Kirkee, at such time and date as the President may appoint, to select a site for the construction of a class "B" Quarter for the Manager, Military Dairy Farm, Kirkee.

President:—The O.C., 2/1st Wessex, F.A., Brigade.

Members:—The O.C., Dett. 2/4th Border Regiment, The Garrison Engineer, Kirkee, The Senior Medical Officer, Kirkee, The Cantonment Magistrate, Kirkee.

A Committee of adjustment composed as under will assemble at Ahmednagar at such time and place as the President may appoint, to adjust the estate of the late Captain R. R. M. Brooke, 1st Oxf. and Bucks. L.I.

President:—Captain G. M. Cookson, 2/4th Dorset Regiment.

Members:—An Officer, Depot 1st Oxf. and Bucks. L.I., An Officer, 2/4th Dorset Regiment.

A Station Board composed as under will assemble at the Orderly Room Depot 2nd Dorset Regiment at such time and date as the President may appoint, to decide on the replacement and the value of kits that were lost by men of the 2nd Dorset Regiment who have returned from Field Service.

The Senior Officer will act as President.
A Captain 102nd K.E.O., Grenadiers.
An Officer Depot 2nd Dorset Regiment.
An Officer 2/4th Wiltshire Regiment.

The Officer in charge Supplies, Ahmednagar, was authorised to despatch on 22nd June 1915 by Passenger Train, Bran and Barley weighing 142 23/40 maunds to the Remount Depot Aurangabad where the Grain was urgently required.

Captain T. W. Lloyd, A.V.C., proceeded from Kirkee to Deolali on Inspection duty on 30-6-1915 and returned to Kirkee on 4-7-1915 on completion of duty.

Lieut. L. Hastings, 102nd Grenadiers, was authorised to proceed to Bombay on the 3rd July 1915 for duty with a convalescent train proceeding to Lahore.

The undermentioned is granted leave as under:—

2/Lieut. W. C. Barnes, 2/1st Wessex F.A., Brigade, 5 days.

All men being despatched to undergo imprisonment or detention in the Military Prison and Detention Barracks, Poona, should be in possession of arms and equipment.

POONA VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

POONA, July 9.

(Orders By Major A. H. A. Simcox, Commanding Poona Volunteer Rifles.)

A Signalling Class will be held at Head-Quarters every Friday at 5-30 p.m.

"A" Coy., European Company and Mounted Section is open for recruits, candidates for enrolment in this Coy., should apply to Head-Quarters at once.

"A" Coy., will parade at Head-Quarters every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 7-15 a.m.

"B" Coy., (formerly B., C. and D. companies) will parade at Head-Quarters every Saturday at 5-30 p.m. Dress.—Uniform.

Recruits and Cadets will parade at Head-Quarters every Saturday at 5 p.m.

(Sd.) CHAS. J. J. FOX, Lieut.,
Ag: Adjutant Poona Vol. Rifles.

I. F. A. SHIELD TOURNAMENT.

PRELIMINARY ROUND TIES.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, July 9.

Three matches were played yesterday in connection with the Shield Competition. Combination and passing in all were at a discount.

The Customs on their grounds easily disposed on the 9th Middlesex by two goals to nil, Galbrieth scoring both four minutes from the start.

The Aryans on the National ground beat the Eastern Association by four goals to nil.

The Town, another team, scored a lucky goal against the Rangers on the latter's ground.

The first match attracted a large crowd which later dispersed owing to the rainyness of play.

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A PRIZE OF Rs. 500
Will be awarded to the best writer of the late Hon. Mr. Gokhale's life. The writings will be examined by the Committee consisting of Sir Narayanrao Chandavarkar, the Hon. Mr. Surendra Nath Banerjea and others.
For terms and particulars write to:
G. S. WAVIKAR,
Peerbhoy Mansions,
Girgaon, Bombay.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Saturday, July 10, 1915.

SUPERFLUOUS SERMONISING.

Pending the customary announcement of the Imperial Government as to the coming loan, the quidnuncs of the money-market and the local bourse are busy flying conjectural kites of their own imaginative manufacture. They talk with the assurance of people in the confidence of the Finance Minister! But what trump-card that authority may be carrying up his sleeve no one knows and "Wait and see" should be the attitude of *bona fide* investors who at present are seeking a market for their loanable capital. The Presidency Banks' coffers are full and overflowing. So are those of the Exchange Banks. Money, in fact, is a veritable drug in the market and none can say when it will find legitimate employment at a fairly reasonable rate of interest. Should the war be protracted it should not be a matter of surprise to see the market without much life. Under these circumstances money will lie fallow with but little demand for profitable employment.

Meanwhile we notice that in more than one quarter investors are exhorted to lay out their available loanable capital in the 4½ per cent War Loan of the British Treasury. This exhortation, we think, is superfluous, having regard to the fact that the Indian capitalist is an acute and shrewd investor. He knows, however unenlightened he may be in other respects, how to lay out his money to the best advantage. Such an intelligent entity needs no advice or outside stimulus as to what to do in regard to the British War Loan. And it would be superogatory to counsel him to do what he knows best. But there is also that other counsel of perfection, namely, the exercise of thrift. To us it seems most extraordinary that any observant person going about this country could fail to perceive the principal trait of character in the Indian. Indian thrift is proverbial. And, perhaps, no one is so thrifty as the impecunious agriculturist. There was a time when his extravagance was the theme of every member of the bureaucracy, senior or junior. The griffin echoed the parrot-cry of the veteran, who prated of his intimate and life-long experience. It is true people are to be found who are unduly extravagant in their expenditure on marriage or other domestic ceremonies. But they are really exceptional. This ill-founded legend of extravagance was manufactured to cover the general indebtedness and poverty of the average ryot by the castiron system of land revenue and survey settlement. For years before the great famine of 1877-8 this fiction of the unthriftiness of the ryot was common wherever the bureaucrats congregated. It was irresponsibly echoed *ad nauseam* in their organs. The famine opened their eyes, though imperfectly. But the statesmanlike minute of the late Sir Louis Mallet, the permanent Under-Secretary of State for India, and the independent report of the late Sir James Caird, the President of the First Finance Commission, did a great deal to knock on the head the mistaken ideas about the unthrift of the Indian pesantry. Lord Ripon's Government, by its Resolution on Survey Settlements, supported the contention of the Finance Committee. Slowly the legend was allowed to die. And the severe famines at the close of the nineteenth century completely broke down the legend. We have never heard of it since. On the contrary, the subsequent measures touching *takavi* advances, liberal suspensions of remissions of revenue, the relaxation of the rigorous forest law and regulations and other kindred measures, have confirmed the thrift of the ryot. Now the population of British India is 24 crores according to the last census. Eight per cent. of this population follow the agricultural industry in one shape or another. At the best a fraction only of such agriculturists are supposed to be men of affluence or wealth. So that when people are exhorted to be thrifty, we have to exclude the bulk who have always been thrifty, though unlucky and indebted. There remain the twenty per cent. Who are they? Firstly, the professional classes who are fairly affluent; secondly, those engaged in trade, commerce, banking and staple manufactures; thirdly, the nondescripts who live on their capital and lastly, the salaried classes. The income of the last is measured and limited and the majority of them, those earning less than Rs. 500, are hard hit by reason of the dearness of living without any adequate increase in their salaries. At present in all parts of the country numbers have been thrown out of employment by reason of many trades being at a deadlock and by the closing of the inimical foreign houses. With little reserve for a rainy day, employees find it difficult to make both ends meet. They are drawing on their modest reserves which must soon become exhausted. Are they not practising thrift? Those who can still indulge in luxurious breakfasts, dinners, theatres, race meetings etc., might well learn a lesson in thrift from them.

If we eliminate this thrifty class, there remain the other three,—a microscopic minority. If we take this minority the bulk will be found to be of the Hindu community. It is true that in the case of the wealthy once or twice in their lives marriages have to be celebrated and they spend money lavishly. But is it not also true that even this class, in their ordinary domestic life, exercise a thrift which is in strong contrast to similarly circumstanced folk of the West? If anything thrift, with them, goes beyond the limits of virtue. We doubt whether the wealthy classes of the West are less extravagent in their every day lives compared with Orientals. We think that an impartial comparison of the daily living of the one and the other would prove favourable in this sense to the Hindus. These being the facts, we venture to assert that it is useless to preach thrift to those who have been known to exercise it from father to son for generations past. The sermon is idle and superogatory. To exhort the Indian to be thrifty is like carrying coal to Newcastle. At the same time, as we observed at the outset, the Indian is intelligent and shrewd enough to know best where he can safely invest his money. If he thinks the British War Loan is favourable he may be depended upon to subscribe to it without the need of any sermons from the pulpit, journalistic or any other. We believe, as a matter of fact, that there has not been any shyness, to complain of, to subscribe to the loan on the part of those who are able.

Notes of the Day.

The Good News from the East.

Yesterday we experienced one of those blank intervals in the normal delivery of the cablegrams that produce so much speculation in the bazaar and cause no little anxiety. There were no Reuter's telegrams till after nightfall, but when they came the news was good. The Austro-German thrust into south-east Poland appears to have ended in a definite disaster of considerable dimensions and all prospects of the enemy succeeding in his object of gaining the railway from Ivangorod through Lublin have disappeared. There are no railways in south-east Poland and the Russians, therefore, once the Austro-German movement was arrested and its further progress definitely stopped, were at a strong advantage; for, deprived of the rapidity of the movement which the railways have hitherto enabled them to employ, the enemy are fighting the Russians on terms which are favourable to the latter. Added to this, the Russians have been able to throw into the field in this area heavy reinforcements, on which the enemy apparently had not calculated.

The Austro-German Retreat.

The result is the admission in an Austrian communiqué that superior Russian forces delivering numerous severe attacks have compelled the Austrians to withdraw north of Krasnik. The Russian communiqué describes these severe attacks as "terrible blows" against the enemy who have lost eleven thousand prisoners and a quantity of machine guns. The enemy, it is stated, is still in retreat. Von Mackensen's attempted coup has thus clearly failed. Probably, as we have said, the power of the Russians to bring up substantial reinforcements was unsuspected by the German General. But this is a factor on which the German Headquarters' staff will now have permanently to count. It indicates that the problem of the shortage of equipment and munitions, which has hitherto prevented the Russians from using their enormous reserves, is beginning to be solved, and that beginning means the end of the German dominance of the later Eastern campaigns. Hitherto the Germans have failed in their objective in the East by the masterliness of the Russian strategy in retirement. On this occasion the retirement has been followed by the power to strike back. One does not know to what extent this power exists; whether this assumption of the counter-offensive in South-East Poland is the result of a special concentration weakening the line elsewhere. But if the Russians are able to follow up this success with equal vigour, we may see shortly a startling change in the whole situation in the East.

Other Good News.

German attempts in the West to assume the offensive have again failed at all points. An endeavour to capture the now famous sunken road between Angres and Souchez has ended in the assumption of a French offensive resulting in the carrying of a line of German trenches and the French approach to the town. An attempt in Belgium to recapture the trenches captured by the British on the 6th south-west of Piiken was repulsed with very heavy losses, the enemy being caught between heavy British and French Artillery fire, showing that the Allies have acquired artillery positions in this region which completely command any possible line of advance by the enemy. There is also interesting news from the Dardanelles, where the possession of heavy munitions by the Turks has failed to enable them to make any impression on the Allies' line. General Hamilton reports that five thousands heavy shells were fired in a bombardment preliminary to a general attack in the southern theatre but the attack was a complete failure, the Allies fighting magnificently. This budget of satisfactory news is completed by the information that the Italian heavy guns are smashing the fortifications of Corte, and that the Italians are making constant progress on the Co s plateau.

Casualties in the War.

A telegram yesterday stated that the French Relief Committee gave the total figures of French casualties as 400,000 killed, 700,000 wounded and 300,000 missing. The total number of prisoners known to be in the hands of the enemy was not stated. It is interesting in contrast to this to recall the figures given by the "Daily Telegraph" from "a very sure source" of the losses of the enemy. According to this statement from the beginning of the war up to the 25th April the combined forces of the enemy had lost close upon seven millions of men in killed, wounded and prisoners. Of these, 1,626,000 are dead Germans. There are close upon half a million German prisoners who may be counted out for the present, and 1,888,000 wounded, but how many of these have since rejoined the firing line it is impossible to estimate. About two and-a-half millions of Austrians have been accounted for and nearly 350,000 Turks, and in each case the number of the wounded has been very little in excess of the number killed. The total of men either dead or *hors de combat* is thus 6,916,000 on the enemy side. They are stupendous figures and if the telegrams are to be believed, must have been vastly increased between the end of April and the end of June which period has seen some of the most sanguinary fights that have taken place in the whole course of the war.

The Atrocity of Kindness.

In Germany, as we know, it is not enough that you should not like your enemy. To be a patriot you must make a positive practice of hating him. To show kindness to a prisoner is above all highly seditious. The "Vossiche Zeitung," the organ of Berlin Radicalism, manifests great indignation at the conduct of German ladies who are kind to prisoners of war. Some Russian prisoners of war are interned near the Grunewald colony, a western suburb of Berlin, where the very rich live in large villas arranged in garden city style. These prisoners have to work in the neighbouring woods, and "it has unfortunately been frequently observed," the "Vossische Zeitung" says, "that ladies, even those living in the Grunewald colony, slip chocolate, cigarettes, and such like things into their hands." The men of the German Landsturm, who act as guards, do not always succeed in preventing such "intrusions," and, people according to the Berlin journal, are indignant over the fact that "after Germany has been fighting for ten months with half the world German women and girls are still thoughtless and undignified enough to pamper prisoners from countries that are fighting against us." These kindness-atrocities are very shocking!

The Monsoon in the Eastern Side.

It is gratifying to note that the Bay of Bengal current of the monsoon is proving satisfactory. It has not brought the excessive rainfall that the Arabian Sea current has given us on this side of India but the fall has been generally of a copious character averaging four and five inches. As a Calcutta contemporary remarks, this is a more satisfactory arrangement than the delivery of one-third, or even more, of the total rainfall for the season within a few days as sometimes happens. In Bomb we can subscribe cordially to that sentiment having had more than half our normal fall in a week. Calcutta has not had anything like such a visitation but a fall of four inches, distributed over two days this week, wiped out the small defect that existed and replaced it by an excess of 2.43 inches. The depression responsible for this rainfall was widespread, ranging from Darjeeling to Saugor Island and from Cherrapoonjee to Hazaribagh. Except at Cherrapoonjee, which recorded 9¾ inches, the amounts registered nowhere exceeded 5 inches.

Rsorganisation of Zoological Survey.

The Government of India are about to address the Secretary of State on the subject of the reorganisation of the Zoological Survey of India. This question has been under discussion for a long time and it is now being finally settled. As soon as one or two technical points are decided upon the despatch will go to the India Office. According to Dr. Annandale the object of the proposal is merely to give the science of Zoology an official position comparable to that which Botany and Zoology already possess and to place directly at the disposal of the Government of India the services of the Zoological staff now employed by the Trustees of the Indian Museum in a somewhat indefinite status. At present there is no officer whose duty it is to maintain the interests of Zoology and Zoologists whom Government can consult officially as to problems of a general zoological nature that may arise in India.

Lord Carmichael's Vision of Empire.

There is nothing which has distinguished Lord Carmichael's rule in Bengal so much as the number of happy and sympathetic speeches which he has delivered on various occasions. The address which he gave to the students of the Calcutta University, when laying the foundation stone of the new building for the University Institution, is perhaps the happiest of them all. The question which has been exercising the minds of thinking men in the East and the West is whether the Empire for which both Indians and Englishmen are shedding their blood to-day will grow to be indeed a Commonwealth forming the greatest community of free men and women that the world has seen. Lord Carmichael believes that India's future will be all the greater through the association with Great Britain and the countries which make up the British Empire. As he rightly insisted, that this desirable end might be soon brought about, it is essential that the members of that Empire must learn to know and appreciate each other. "We must study," he added, "the history and the wonderful literature of India and we must study the history of England and the history of the British Empire. In this way we shall, I hope, attain to a true sympathy with each other based on a common feeling and the result of accurate knowledge." Of Indians it cannot be said that they lack in the knowledge of England and its history, for they are often reproached for knowing more about Burke and Mill than about their own history and philosophy, and the memory of the attempts made in our own University to prevent each College student from studying and thus understanding the significance of English history is still fresh. It is pleasant to find that responsible men like Lord Carmichael see visions of a Commonwealth in which there "will be but the feelings that all must be free and equal citizens of one Great Empire, whose aim and object is to fit each individual to do his best for the benefit of his fellow citizens."

Official and Personal.

Sir Benjamin Robertson leaves Jubbulpore by motor on Tuesday morning and reaches Nagpur at 6 p.m.

Major-General A. Phayre Commanding the Secunderabad Division, arrived at Wellington and is residing at Campbell Castle. Major-General Phayre is expected to go on tour visiting Bangalore, Secunderabad, Madras and Calicut.

It is understood that Colonel T. E. Dyson, M.B., Burma, Division, succeeds Colonel H. Hendley as Deputy Director of Medical Service in India. He was formerly Sanitary Commissioner in Bombay.

Mr. Ley I.C.S., Director-General of Commercial Intelligence Department, has arrived at Simla. He will discuss among other questions the question of reorganisation of his Department which has been pending for a long time.

Mr. Cullis, I.C.S., will probably succeed Mr. A. P. Muddiman as Deputy Secretary to the Government of India in the Legislative Department.

Mr. Pratt, Senior Government Inspector of Railways, Calcutta, will be due to retire this autumn.

Mr. J. C. Highet has replaced Mr. Victor Bayley as Assistant Secretary to the Railway Board, the latter having been placed on special duty in connection with the question of munition supply.

The death is announced of Mr. C. J. Pritchard, editor-proprietor of the "Indian Engineering" and a great supporter of the Thoburn Methodist Church. The deceased was a great philanthropist.

Major Dawson, Superintendent of C. P. Civil Vertinary Department, is granted combined leave for six months, Mr. Hickey, Veterinary Officer, being appointed to officiate.

SOCIAL SERVICE.

A LEAGUE FORMED AT BANGALORE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
MADRAS, July 9.

A Bangalore correspondent telegraphs:—Quite a lively gathering assembled last night at the Bangalore Palace under command of the Yuvaraja, when a Social Service League was formed at the close of stirring speeches made by the Hon. Mr. Srinivasa Sastri, Mrs. Whitehead and the Yuvaraja. At the conclusion of the interesting proceedings Bishop Whitehead in proposing thanks to the Maharaja for his kindness in having permitted the function to take place in the Palace, said it was a happy augury that the Yuvaraja's constant and watchful sympathy was not only a token of his deep sympathy but it was the deep characteristic sympathy of the ruling family of Mysore. The League would carry on its work in co-operation with the Government. No legislation was good if it had not a strong public opinion in its favour. The people should be stirred up to help themselves. The League would always keep the aim of backing up public opinion to Government.

The Dewan who was present at the proceedings, left last night by the Poona Mail to Simla. This evening at the Government High School hall the objects of the Social Service League will be explained to a larger public by the Hon. Mr. Srinivasa Sastri and Mrs. Whitehead. Dewan Bahadur Puttanna Chetty will take the chair.

THE GAEKWAR AT TRIVANDRUM.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
TRIVANDRUM July 9.

Their Highnesses the Gaekwar and the Maharani accompanied by Dewan Krishna Nair, of Travancore, visited to-day the museum, public gardens, school of arts, public library, colleges for boys and girls, training college, lunatic asylum and golf links. His Highness the Gaekwar paid a return state visit to the Maharajah of Travancore in the Darbar Hall where the Maharajah received him with all state ceremony.

Mr. V. P. Madhava Rao the Gaekwar's Dewan, will be entertained this evening in the Union Club at a garden party.

THE WAR.

SUMMARY OF TELEGRAMS.

TERRIBLE RUSSIAN BLOWS.

AUSTRIANS IN RETREAT

TURKS' FAILURE IN GALLIPOLI.

ITALIAN NAVAL LOSS.

Both the Austrian and Russian communiqués show that the Russians have recoiled on the invaders in a startling manner.

They have continued their successful offensive south of Lublin in Poland and dealt the enemy terrible blows. The enemy is retreating pursued by the Russians. They captured from Monday to Thursday, 11,000 prisoners.

The Turks in Gallipoli after the most violent bombardment yet experienced made a general attack in the southern theatre. The Allies fought magnificently, resulting in the complete failure of the enemy attack.

Another violent infantry battle is proceeding in the Arras region on the western front, the Germans again attempting to capture the sunken road between Angres and Souchez. After all the German attacks had failed the French took the offensive against Souchez and succeeded in approaching the town.

The Italians have captured Podgora, a suburb of Gorizia, commanding the Isonzo railway bridge after a violent battle.

The Italians are making slow but constant progress on the Carso Plateau and have so far captured 1,400 Austrian prisoners.

Italian dirigibles and aeroplanes are busy throwing bombs on the enemy's aviation grounds and railways.

It is officially announced in Petrograd that the submarine which successfully attacked a German warship in the Baltic was a British one.

During a naval reconnaissance in the Upper Adriatic the Italian cruiser Amalfi, 13,000 tons, was torpedoed and sunk. Almost everyone on board was saved.

The capture or surrender of the remainder of the enemy in German South-West Africa is expected shortly.

The House of Commons has passed the third reading of the Register Bill.

INDIAN CONSOLIDATION BILL.

COMMITTEE'S AMENDMENTS CARRIED

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 8.

With reference to yesterday's debate on the Indian Consolidation Bill, all the amendments suggested by the Committee in Appendix B. were carried, but Lord Islington withdrew various Government amendments which were not proposed by the Committee.

STARTLING RUSSIAN RECOVERY.

TERRIBLE BLOWS DEALT IN POLAND.

PURSUIT OF RETREATING AUSTRIANS.

AUSTRIAN ROUT IN POLAND.

RUSSIANS IN PURSUIT.

TERRIBLE BLOWS DEALT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, July 9.

Both the Austrian and Russian communiques show that the Russians have recoiled on the invaders in a startling manner.

The Austrians admit that superior Russian forces, delivering numerous severe attacks, have compelled them to withdraw north of Krasnik.

The Russian communiqué states: "We have continued our successful offensive south of Lubl'n, crossing the river Urzendovka, and have dealt the enemy terrible blows.

"We captured from Monday to Thursday eleven thousand prisoners and several dozen machine guns.

"The enemy is retreating pursued by us."

The communiqué adds: "The enemy on the left of the Vistula on Tuesday night attacked on an eight mile front in the direction of Bolimoff, covered by enormous clouds of poisonous gas, and succeeded in capturing a section of the Russian first line, but our counter-attack on Wednesday ejected the poisoners from the captured trenches."

RUSSIAN DESTROYERS ATTACK TURKISH SUBMARINE.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, July 8.

Reuter wires from Sebastopol that Russian destroyers attacked near the Bosphorus a Turkish submarine which fired a torpedo without result. The submarine disappeared when shelled.

TORPEDOING OF DEUTCHLAND

BRITISH SUBMARINE'S EXPLOIT.

LONDON, July 8.

The Press Bureau states that it is officially announced in Petrograd that the submarine which successfully attacked a German warship in the Baltic was a British one.

SINKING OF GERMAN SUBMARINE.

FRENCH PATROL BOAT'S WORK.

LONDON, July 9.

The details of the sinking of a German submarine, mentioned in the French communiqué of July 5, show that the patrol boat Hollande, off Boulogne, fired twenty-five shots at short range. The submarine was hit and disappeared in a cloud of thick smoke, leaving a patch of oil on the surface. The submarine seemed to be of the most recent type.

ARMING OF MERCHANTMEN IN SELF-DEFENCE.

ESTABLISHED AND UNINTERRUPTED USAGE.

LONDON, July 8.

In the House of Commons to-day, Mr. Bellairs asked whether, in view of the German attacks on unarmed merchantmen, the Government would ask neutrals to allow merchantmen, armed for the purposes of defence only with a gun astern, to trade to their ports in spite of carrying the gun.

Lord Robert Cecil replied that merchantmen of a belligerent power were entitled by an established and uninterrupted usage to carry and use armament in self-defence.

Several neutral governments were communicated with at the outbreak of the war and several more had been approached since as circumstances suggested.

The principle of merchantmen carrying arms in self-defence had been generally recognised, and British ships so armed had been trading regularly with various countries since the early stage of the war.

JUTE CONTRABAND.

LONDON, July 8.

The "London Gazette" announces that exportation of jute yarns, jute piece-goods, bags and sacks is prohibited to all destinations.

WAR LOAN.

LONDON, July 9.

The Hong-Kong and Shanghai Bank has applied for one and a quarters millions of the war loan.

COMPLETE FAILURE OF TURKS.

GENERAL ATTACK IN GALLIPOLI.

ALLIES FIGHT MAGNIFICENTLY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 7.

Sir Ian Hamilton, to-night reports that on July 5 the Turks started the most violent bombardment yet experienced.

They fired at least five thousand heavy shells, which were preliminary to a general attack in the southern theatre.

The Allies fought magnificently, resulting in the complete failure of the enemy attack. No impression was made on our line. The enemy added to his recent very heavy casualties.

VON SANDERS WOUNDED.

ENVER PASHA IN COMMAND.

LONDON, July 9.

A message to "The Times" from Mytilene says that Enver Pasha has replaced General Liman von Sanders, who is wounded, in command of the troops in Gallipoli.

GENERAL GOURAUD.

LONDON, July 9.

General Gouraud has arrived in Paris. His right arm was amputated during the voyage from Gallipoli.

His right hip is fractured and the left leg broken.

VICEROY'S WAR NEWS.

SIR IAN HAMILTON'S DESPATCH.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, July 9.

The Viseroy's war message dated July says:—

Sir Ian Hamilton in a despatch on the Dardanelles operations says that after witnessing the stupendous events of the 18th March when the Fleet attacked he cabled his reluctant deduction that the co-operation of the whole force under his command would be required to enable the Fleet effectively to force the Dardanelles.

Generally speaking, the coast was precipitous. The reconnaisance convinced him that nothing but a through systematic scheme for flinging the whole of the troops very rapidly ashore could meet with success and that a piecemeal programme was bound to lead to disaster, but he had to redistribute the troops on transports to suit the order of disembarkation, for he had perforce embarked without its having been possible to pay due attention to the operation on which he proposed to launch them. And owing to lack of facilities the Mudros transports were ordered to the Egyptian ports.

UNSURPASSED GALLANTRY OF THE TROOPS.

The despatch then describes the landing on the 25th April, the general difficulty of the ground, the immense defensive preparations of the Turks made everywhere and the unsurpassed gallantry of the troops in establishing themselves ashore under such conditions.

TORNADOES OF FIRE SWEEPING OVER BEACHES.

Sir Ian Hamilton speaks of tornadoes of fire sweeping over beaches of wire entanglements, made of heavier metal and longer barbs than any met with before, and he expresses his firm conviction that no finer feat of arms was ever achieved than the storming of these trenches from the open boats.

POLITICAL SITUATION IN GREECE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, July 8.

A "Civil and Military Gazette" cable says:—

"The Times" correspondent at Athens says the Premier has visited the King several times. Since these audiences the ministerial press has ceased to discuss the probabilities of dissolution or adjournment but has even affirmed to the contrary.

GENERAL BOTHA'S CAMPAIGN

SURRENDER OF THE ENEMY IN SIGHT

PRETORIA, July 9.

General Botha's flanking columns have reached Tsumeb and Namutoni, and have captured 750 Germans and several field guns.

They have released all the Union prisoners in German hands.

The capture or surrender of the remainder of the enemy in the field is expected shortly.

VIOLENT BATTLE IN PROGRESS.

FRENCH APPROACH SOUCHEZ.

ENEMY ATTACKS SMOTHERED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS).

PARIS, July 8.

Another violent infantry battle is proceeding, the Germans again attempting to capture the sunken road between Angres and Souchez.

The attack was preceded by a very heavy bombardment, but all the German efforts completely failed.

The communiquè says the French then took the offensive against Souchez and succeeded in approching the town, carrying a line of German trenches after annihilating all the defenders with grenades. They then progressed beyond,taking prisoners.

Artillery action is maintained in the Argonne. The Germans once tried to leave their trenches, but were driven back.

The night was very lively between the Meuse and the Moselle, but the enemy made no attempt at infantry fighting except in Bois-le-Pretre, where two attacks were smothered at the outset.

ATTACK ON BRITISH TRENCHES.

DISPERSED WITH HEAVY LOSSES.

PARIS, July 9.

The evening communiqué says: A German attack in Belgium against the trenches which the British captured on the 6th, south-west of Pilken, was caught by British and French artillery fire and dispersed with very heavy losses.

The enemy at six in the morning again attacked the French positions north of the Bethune-Arras road but were repulsed.

A German attack north of the Souchez station was aimed at recapturing the trenches lost in the evening of the 7th.

The Germans only succeeded in occupying a hundred out of eight hundred metres.

THE RECRUITING CAMPAIGN.

GREAT DEMONSTRATION AT GUILDHALL.

LONDON, July 9.

The meeting to be addressed at the Guildhall, to-day, by Lord Kitchener as the inauguration of a three weeks' recruiting effort in the City, promises to be a great demonstration in honour of Lord Kitchener.

The Territorials will line the streets through which he will drive, and an overflow meeting will be held in the Guildhall yard.

SUPPLY OF MUNITIONS.

MR. GEORGE ON LORD HALDANE'S VERSION.

LONDON, July 8.

Mr. Lloyd George has issued the following statement:—Lord Haldane's version of what occurred months ago in the Arms Committee of the Cabinet is incomplete and in some material respects inaccurate. The very fact of this conflict of memory shows the unwisdom of these partial and unauthorised disclosures of the decisions of highly confidential Committees of the Cabinet.

LORD HALDANE AND SUPPLY OF MUNITIONS.

MR. LLOYD GEORGE PROMISES ENQUIRY

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, July 9.

The "Pioneer's" special cables state:—

Despite the statement by Lord Haldane a few days ago that this was no time to look for scapegoats and that, if General Von Donop (Master-General of the Ordnance) went, he would be irreplaceable, Mr. Lloyd George has promised an enquiry which will doubtless embrace the terms of office of both Lord Haldane and General von Donop.

SATISFACTORY RECRUITMENT OF MUNITIONS WORKERS.

The munition scheme is progressing well. One hundred thousand special workers will soon be employed. The forces under arms stand well in the matter of equipment. Recruiting continues satisfactory.

NATIONAL REGISTER BILL.

THIRD READING PASSED BY COMMONS

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 8.

The House of Commons passed the third reading of the Register Bill.

INTENSE BATTLE OF ISONZO.

CATTURE OF PODGORA.

CORTE FORTIFICATION BEING SMASAED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS).

ROME, July 8.

The Italian heavy guns are smashing the fortifications of Corte. The battle of Isonzo is more intense than ever.

A communiquè says that the Italians are making slow but constant progress, especially on the Carso plateau were they have taken 1,400 prisoners.

The Italian dirigibles and aeroplanes have been most active in dropping bombs on the aviation grounds and destroying the railways. All returned safely in spite of a violent bombardment.

LONDON, July 9.

The Italians have captured Podgora, a suburbe of Gorizia, commanding the Isonzo railway bridge, after a violent battle lasting all day on Tuesday.

PERSISTENT ADVANC IN THE TRENTINO.

ENEMY'S EVACUATION OF PAST OF TOLMINO.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, July 9.

"Civil and Military Gazette" special cable says:—

The "Daily Mail's" Rome correspondent says that the Austrian evacuation of part of Tolmino village is important. The defence is at Gorizia, really lying on the entrenched heights around.

The Italians have persistedly advanced in the Trentino during the last few days.

ITALIAN CRUISER TORPEDOED

ALMOST EVERYONE SAVED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS).

ROME, July 8.

A communiquè says that during a naval reconnaissance in force last night in the upper Adriatic, the cruiser Amalfi was torpedoed and sunk at dawn.

The warship listed, and the crew, with admirable discipline, were drawn up on the deck, and gave three cheers for the King before they abandoned the ship.

The captain was the last to leave.

Almost everyone was saved by our ships.

ITALIAN PRESS COMMENTS.

LONDON, July 9.

The Italian press emphasises the lesson of the loss of the Amalfi, saying it is necessary to continue the fight until the Austrians are expelled from the Dalmation coast and the Adriatic becomes an Italian sea.

MANUFACTURE OF MUNITIONS IN ITALY.

ALLAHABAD, July 9.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

A "Pioneer" cable says:—

The Italian Government has decreed practically taking over all factories for producing munitions. The response is encouraging, all kinds of firms undertaking to run day and night. Government are guaranteeing the supply of raw materials. All mechanics at the Front are to return. Employees are already transfering their services to munition makers.

SIGNOR GIOLITTI'S PATRIOTIC ATTITUDE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, July 8.

A "Civil and Military Gazette" special cables says:—

Signor Giolitti has made his first speech since the Italian crisis. It was markedly patriotic and at appealed for unity. The war meant sacrifices, but they were none too great when they reflected on the result of Italy's future.

The "Times" states that 6,000 prisoners of Italian nationality belonging to the Trentino have been captured in Galicia. They will shortly be sent to Italy by Russia.

ITALIAN CALL TO COLOURS

RESIDENTS IN INDIA NOT TO BE CALLED

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, July 9.

The Acting Consul-General for Italy in Calcutta states that the Minister of War has decided not to call to colours the Italian residents in India belonging to the Army.

The subscription rate to the war loan has been raised to 95.

U.S. SWEPT BY TORNADOES.

GREAT LOSS OF LIFE CAUSED

TRAIN BLOWN OFF THE LINE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS).

LONDON, July 8.

Tornados and cloudbursts are sweeping over Missouri, Illinois, Indiana and Ohio, devastating those regions and causing great loss of life.

A passenger train has been blown off the line and a number of towns are covered with wheat blown from the fields.

Over twenty people have been killed in Cincinnati and many have also been drowned in the Ohio river by the overturning of two boats.

PRESIDENT WILSON AND GERMANY.

NO DISCUSSION BEFORE REPLY IS SUBMITTED.

WASHINGTON, July 9.

President Wilson has decided not to answer the request of Mr. Gerard, the Ambassador in Berlin, for instructions regarding the tentative draft of the German reply regarding the Lusitania which has been sumitted to him, Mr. Wilson being of opinion that he cannot enter into any discussion until the Note is formally submitted.

GERMAN WIRELESS STATION AT SAYVILLE.

TAKEN OVER BY THE STATES.

NEW YORK, July 8.

The Government has taken over the German wireless station at Sayville, the only remaining means of communicating with Germany.

There have been many complaints recently of messages being sent which violate American neutrality.

AUSTRIANS IN ALBANIA.

BEING INTERNED BY MONTENEGRO.

LONDON, July 9.

The Montenegrins are arresting and interning in Montenegro Austrian agents and subjects in Albania.

They have expelled, the Consul and the entire staff from Skutari.

FIRE ON A TRANS-ATLANTIC LINER.

NEW YORK, July 8.

The Liner Minnehaha, bound for London, wirelesses from the mid-Atlantic that she is fighting a fire in hold number three.

NEW GERMAN AMBASSADOR AT CONSTANTINOPLE.

LONDON, July 8.

The Prince of Hohenlohe-Langenburg, brother-in-law of the King of Rumania, and a relation of King Ferdinand of Bulgaria, will replace Baron von Wangenheim as German Ambassador in Constantinople.

FIRE UNDER CONTROL.

LONDON, July 9.

The fire on the Minnehaha has been controlled and she is returning to Halifax. The captain of the ship is reported to have been suffocated by steam.

SCOTTISH FOOTBALL.

LONDON, July 9.

The Scottish football League have decided to continue football, but games will only take place on Saturdays.

DUTCH MILITARY LAW.

LONDON, July 9.

Out of deference to the wishes of the people, the Dutch Government has altered the Bill extending the Landsturm, making the age-limit thirty instead of forty.

FATAL ACCIDENT TO A BRITISH AIRMAN.

LONDON, July 8.

Captain A. Soames, the airman who was recently awarded the Military Cross, has been killed at Upavon while experimenting with a high explosive bomb. He was hit by fragments at ninety yards' distance.

MANUFACTURE OF MUNITIONS IN CALCUTTA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, July 9.

Mr. Victor Bayley's visit to Calcutta to arrange for the production of munitions by the various works and mills has excited a great deal of patriotic enthusiasm, says the "Statesman." Many of these are ready to commence the operation now.

THE COALITION MINISTRY.

"ONE THOUGHT TILL VICTORY IS ACCOMPLISHED."

SOME PRESS VIEWS.

"An experiment new to our history since England has been a democratic State has now been carried out in the formation of a Government representing a combination of opposing political parties, and it is one on whose success the safety of the country depends," says the "Manchester Guardian" of the newly formed War Coalition Ministry, which met in Parliament on June 3 for the first time.

A GREAT PACT.

"There has never been a Cabinet in our history in which there are so few men who cannot make good their claim to be where they are," says the "Spectator." "The Government is a National Government, and its prime task is to procure that concentration of national energy, that arraying of the people as a whole which alone can ensure us victory."

"The new Ministry is the symbol of a great pact made between the governing men of all parties and the nation that there shall be but one thought in our hearts till victory is accomplished.

"We have got our backs to the wall. There is no alternative to the present Ministry. If they fail us, there is nothing left. This thought should not lead to dread or anxiety, but to the very opposite. They are Englishmen, and they are not going to fail us. They are going to succeed."

IRRELEVANT LABELS.

"The irrelevance of the labels 'Ministerialist' and 'Opposition' to anything that is of practical consequence just now cries aloud to high Heaven," says the "Observer". When a house is on fire the inmates do not line up according to their political faiths or their theories of combustion and leave the majority to undertake and become responsible for the extinction of the flames while the minority stand by to furnish an 'alternative' fire brigade.

"The conventional distribution of power and criticism which serves our ordinary needs becomes meaningless or mischievous pedantry when forced upon a situation like that now possessing us. Our house is on fire and our lives are in peril. We need the best that is in every man, and we require the highest skill and strongest character in the most dangerous posts.

"To remember or to be influenced by political attachments in such a case is to cripple the common effort by the weight of mere tradition. The public spirit is already more buoyant, more conscious of energy, more fearless of work and sacrifice, because it has shaken off the constraint of the dead hand.

"Mr. Asquith, whose recognition of 'a clear and urgent case of national necessity' will stand as the greatest perception and decision of his career, becomes from this time forth the leader of a whole nation, which, recognising the singleness and sincerity of his aims will support him with all the confidence and patience that his huge responsibilities entitle him to require."

AN END ONCE AND FOR EVER.

"We desire nothing more or better," says the "Westminster Gazette," "than that the Government should adopt as the definition of its purpose the words which Mr. Chaplin used in his speech at the Carlton Club:—

"'Please God, there shall be an end once and for ever of that vile, dominating influence by which a whole race on the Continent has been perverted—aye, and more than perverted absolutely enslaved.'

"If our Ministers keep steadily in view that this is the aim, there is almost no demand which they will not be able to make upon their fellow-countrymen. But if the idea should go abroad that the Reconstruction of the Government is regarded as the victory of the particular military school which has been urging us to Germanise our institutions, and if it is to be the signal for another newspaper campaign conducted by men of this school, then there will be a new seed of mischief."

COURAGE AND FAITH.

"We hope the new Government will strike the note of courage and faith," adds the "Westminster Gazette." "We need the steady leadership which is neither exalted one day nor cast down the next, but takes the full measure of this great struggle, with its inevitable vicissitudes and relies confidently on the deep and abiding sources of our strength to carry us through to the accomplishment of our purpose. There is abundant ground for this high optimism, though none for any childish belief in speedy or easy victory."

"The idea that a Democracy cannot conduct a war with decision unless it be divided into Government and Opposition is not flattering to the democratic principle," says the "Telegraph." "We look to the National Government to confound its doubting critics, and by its bold handling of the big problems which confront it to shake the country out of the fit of nerves into which some of the faint-hearted have momentarily fallen."

GOOD OMENS IN THE SKY.

"For us there can be now no party till the last shot has been fired and till the world is free," says the "Star."

"It is hard to cast aside the vesture worn for years, but the safety of our country is all that we care for. The future of parties cannot be foreseen. Mr. Bonar Law holds that the National Government is not to end of Party Government. The Great War is a crucible in which the old world is being melted. Nothing can ever be as it has been. But the living faith of Liberalism must be kept alive through the storm:—

Fate is a sea without shore, but the soul is a rock that abides,
Though her oars be vexed by the roar and her face by the foam of the tides.
"Let us in patience possess our souls.

There are good omens in the sky. The sword of Italy is drawn. Mr. Asquith's message to Signor Salandra stire the blood.

"'The Italian people,' he says, 'have always stood for freedom and for the great ideals of humanity,' and he declares that 'the valour of the Italian Army and Navy will make final victory more speedy and more sure.'"

CASUALTY LIST.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, July 6.

WOUNDED.

Major G. Bull, Irish Fusiliers.
Captain K. M. Drummond, Northumberland Fusiliers.
Captain J. T. Saunders, Durham Lights.
Captain L. E. Worthington-Wilmer, Somerset Lights.
Lieutenant F. C. Caillard, Somerset Lights.
Lieutenant F. J. Dibdin, Sussex.
Lieutenant L. D. Dircks, Londons.
Lieutenant S. Long-Innes, Royal Lancasters.
Lieutenant F. H. Mugliston; Duke of Cornwall's Lights.
Lieutenant F. C. Naper, Royal Lancasters.
Lieutenant R. A. Turner, Engineers.
Second-Lieutenant T. H. Armstrong, Liverpools.
Second-Lieutenant A. E. Carpenter, West Kents.
Second-Lieutenant W. A. Davis, Engineers.
Second-Lieutenant G. H. Hopewell, Somerset Lights.
Second-Lieutenant J. Sebag-Montefiore, Artillery.
Second-Lieutenant E. Nixon, Northumberland Fusiliers.

MISSING.

Lieut. J. C. Ness, Bedfords.

NOW WOUNDED AND MISSING.

Lieut. J. R. Braas, Durham Lights.

NOW UNOFFICIALLY KILLED.

Second-Lieut. A. Gunn, West Ridings.

NOW UNOFFICIALLY PRISONER.

Lieut. N. Macdonald, Royal Scots.

LONDON, July 6.

The following casualties are announced:—

KILLED.

Lieutenant A. G. Knight, Royal Fusiliers.
Second-Lieutenant W. Draycott-Wood, South Staffords.

DIED OF WOUNDS.

Second-Lieutenant C. H. Banks, Worcesters.

DIED.

Lieutenant W. R. Pryn, Medicals.

NOW KILLED.

Second-Lieutenant G. B. Bigland, Royal Lancasters.

LONDON, July 8.

The following casualties are announced:—

WOUNDED.

Major C. Pulley, Artillery.
Captain F. D. B. Bellew, Somersets.
Captain S. A. Gabb, Worcesters.
Lieutenant A. G. Cowie, Seaforths.
Lieutenant D. Blair, Black Watch.
Lieutenant E. Garnett, Liverpools.
Lieutenant L. D. Whitehead, Monmouths.
Second-Lieutenant R. C. de Longueuil, Yorkshire Light.
Second-Lieutenant R. G. McFarlane, Engineers.
Second-Lieutenant T. H. Mason, Middlesex.
Second-Lieutenant F. J. Roberts, Somersets.
Second-Lieutenant J. S. Sharpe, Liverpools.
Second-Lieutenant B. G. Bouwens, Army Service Corps.
Second-Lieutenant K. M. Lazarus, Worcesters.

SUFFERING FROM GAS.

Second-Lieutenant S. T. Beckerleg, Cornwallis.

WOUNDED MISSING.

Captain G. O. Sloper, Northumberlands.

NOW WOUNDED MISSING.

Lieutenant W. S. Wylie, York and Lancs.
Second-Lieutenant T. W. Callinan, Durhams.
Second-Lieutenant O. W. Dodwell, York and Lancs.

NOW WOUNDED PRISONER.

Captain L. C. Llewellyn, Monmouths.

NOW UNOFFICIALLY KILLED.

Lieutenant J. A. Stewart, Munsters.
Second-Lieutenant E. W. Gorst, Royal Fusiliers.

NOW UNOFFICIALLY WOUNDED PRISONERS.

Captain Sir F. L. Fitzwygram, Scots Guards.

LONDON, July 7.

The following casualties are announced:—

KILLED.

Second-Lieut. W. E. Balcombe-Brown, Atillery.
Second-Lieut. F. J. Clarke, Worcesters.
Second-Lieut. R. W. Somers-Smith, King's Royal Rifles.

DIED OF WOUNDS.

Lieut. H. D. Head, Dublins.
Second-Lieut. G. Nash, Worcesters.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, July 9.

The following names of officers appear in casualty list mentioned in 26th list from the Mediterranean Force:—

DIED OF WOUNDS.

Lieutenant M. O. G. Mathew, 14th Sikhs.

Additional list from the Persian Gulf:—

KILLED.

Lieutenant C. M. Macrae, 1/4th Hampshires.

WOUNDED.

Lieutenant A. G. Lester-Garland, 1/4th Hampshires.

SIMLA, July 9.

The following names of officers appear in the 62nd casualty list from Persian Gulf:—

WOUNDED.

Lieut. P. Bapty, (I.A.R.O.), 12th Company 2nd Sappers and Miners.
Lieut. Col. A. C. H. Smithett, 76th Punjabis.
Lieut. T. M. Graves, 76th Punjabis.
Capt. S. M. H. Bailie, 87th Punjabis.
Capt. E. S. Harcourt, 1-7th Gurkhas.
Second-Lieut. A. W. F. Mills, (I.A.R.O.), 1-7th Gurkhas.

The additional list from the Mediterranean Force:—

KILLED.

Capt. H. C. Wilmer, 14th Sikhs.

DIED OF WOUNDS.

Second-Lieut. H. C. Des Veeux, Indian Army Reserve of Officers (attached Royal Munster Fusiliers.

WOUNDED (ACCIDENTALLY.)

Capt. H. E. Weekes, 2-10th Gurkhas.

WOMAN TRAM CONDUCTOR.

Reproduced from "The Tatler."

Every week sees women taking up new and unusual occupations to allow men of military age to do their duty in the ranks of the Army. The photo shows a Scottish woman tram conductor in Edinburgh.

THE SALVATION ARMY.

SOCIAL WORK AMONG CRIMINAL TRIBES IN SOUTH INDIA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

COONOOR, July 9.

Commissioner Booth Tucker of the Salvation Army, who was expected to arrive here to-morrow having altered his programme, will arrive from Ceylon on 27th instant, and will reside at Windermeyere, which is the Salvation Army's home of rest situate between Aravankadu and Wellington. During his sojourn Commissioner Booth Tucker will preside at the council meetings of officers of the Salvation Army engaged at social work in Southern India. Forty officers are expected to participate in the council meetings which will be held on 28th and 29th instant.

The most important subject selected for consideration is regarding the work of the Salvation Army among criminal tribes, for whom several colonies have been opened by the Salvation Army in various parts of Southern India.

ACCIDENT ON THE S. I. R.

SHUTTLE TRAIN DERAILED BY BOULDERS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, July 9.

When the shuttle train which leaves Tiruvannamalai at 5-5 a.m. was running between Tiruvannamalai and Tandarai on the South Indian Railway on Friday last, the engine came in contact with three boulders, weighing from 39 to 15 seers each which had been placed on the line, and the leading bogie wheels were derailed. Damage to the permanent way was slight, but the damage to the engine was considerable. Fortunately, no injury was caused to passengers or the staff.

The spot at which the accident occurred is a lonely one, the nearest villages being from 1½ to 3 miles away on each side of the railway, which at this place runs through dense scrub jungle. No clue has so far been found as to who were the perpetrators, but the railway police are engaged in investigating the matter.

FOOTBALL IN CALCUTTA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, July 9.

The only match to-day in connection with the Challenge Shield competition was played on the Calcutta ground when the Hampshires defeated the Home Counties Artillery by two goals to love. There were nearly fifteen thousand spectators present. The play was a poor exhibition and the scores were made in the second half.

At the request of Lady Carmichael the authorities of the Indian Football Association have decided to make one of the semi-finals in the Shield competition to be a charity match in aid of the War Relief Fund.

FOOTBALL.

A friendly match has been arranged between the Devonshire Regiment and the Y.M.C.A. and will be played off to-day at 5-45 p.m. on the Oval.

A MADRAS APPOINTMENT CRITICISED.

GOVERNMENT'S UNSYMPATHETIC ATTITUDE TOWARDS INDIAN CLAIMS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, July 9.

The appointment of Mr. C. G. Todhunter, I.C.S., to act for Dewan Bahadur P. Rajagopalachariar as Judicial Secretary during the absence of the latter on leave, is adversely criticised by the Indian papers here.

The "Hindu" says it affords one more illustration of the entirely unsympathetic attitude of the Madras Government towards the claims of the Indians in the Provincial Civil Service for higher appointments. The journal hopes that the Government will yet see their way to appoint an Indian from the Provincial Civil Service at least to the new Fifth Secretaryship to Government which will soon be created.

The "New India" writes:—"Such appointments do not illustrate the principle which was given expression to only the other day by the good Lord Carmichael, the principle of 'free and equal citizens of one great Empire.'"

PARAGPORE DACOITY CASE.

BOATMAN'S EVIDENCE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

KRISHNAGAR, July 8.

The hearing of the Paragpore dacoity case being resumed before the Special Commissioners, the prosecution witness Kristo Bindi said that about two months ago on a Wednesday two men came and hired two boats. Thirteen men including the two who hired the boat, came with a bag, a ball and a tin trunk. Witness then described the places they visited. One night twelve men of the party after being absent for some time came back to the boat and they then left the place. They stopped at Talberia and thence started towards Pabna. In the meantime he had found there was one extra man in the boats. At about 4 o'clock they stopped at the burning ghat at Pabna. Here one man left the boat and another coming on cycle said something in English and eleven other men left the boats. Two of them remained in the boat with the trunk. The boats were then taken to the steamer ghat. When the steamer came one man went out to engage a carriage. Coming back he said the carriage was ready. Witness then carried the trunk on his head to the bank and put it into the carriage where there were already two men.

Cross-examined the witness said he noticed an extra man in the boats at Talberia. The witness as well as Nabin was on the boat when the eleven men left it at the burning ghat. They went to the Rajitpur steamer ghat when the sun was sinking.

The next witness was Jahir Shaikh, a coachman. He said on a Saturday in the month of Baisakh he remembered a man hired two carriages at the Bajitpur ghat, after the steamer came. His was one of the carriages. Two men got in and when the carriage had proceeded a short distance another man came up. There was a tin box in the carriage which went to the Dewanji's house, Kolachandpara, where the box was taken into the house. The next day he took three men from Dewanji's house to the steamer ghat. On Saturday his carriage was the last to leave the place.

Cross-examined witness said when the men entered his carriage it was dark. Witness did not see them coming from the boat.

This witness's cross-examination was not finished when the court rose.

WAR GAZETTEER.

The following places are mentioned in to-day's telegrams:—

ARRAS.—In France, 23 miles north-west of Cambrai.

ANGRES.—In France, 3½ miles north of Arras.

SOUCHEZ.—In France, six miles north of Arras.

BETHUNE.—In France, 16 miles north-north-west of Arras.

PILKEN.—In Flanders, 3½ miles north of Ypres.

BOIS-LE-PRETRE.—In the Moselle region, north-west of Pont-a-Mousson.

KRASNIK.—In Poland 52 miles north-north-west of Zamosc.

LUBLIN.—In Poland, on the Vistulla, 96 miles south-east of Warsaw.

SERVICE WITH AVIATION UNITS.

QUALIFIED MECHANICS REQUIRED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, July 9.

Qualified mechanics of the undermentioned trades are required for service with the Aviation units serving under the Government of India:—Fitters, copper-smiths, joiners, turners, blacksmiths, tin-smiths, cabinet makers, engine fitters, with knowledge of internal combustion engines, motor vehicles drivers.

British soldiers (Regular and Territorial) and members of Volunteer forces in India who have a thorough knowledge of the above trades and are recommended by their Commanding Officers will be considered for the vacant appointments. All candidates must be willing to serve either in India or with the Expeditionary Forces Overseas.

The following are the grades and rates of pay:—

Sergeant air-mechanic Rs. 262-5-6.
Corporal air-mechanic Rs. 228-2.
First grade air-mechanic Rs. 182-8.
Second grade air-mechanic Rs. 90.

In addition, all ranks are given Rs. 30 per mensem command allowance while in field.

BRUTAL ASSAULT WITH A BILL HOOK.

SHERISTEDAR WOUNDED BY EX-PROCESS PEON.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, July 9.

Mr. W. Narayana Iyer, Sheristedar of the District Court, North Arcot, while on his way to the Court on the 6th instant at about 10 a.m. was most brutally assaulted with a bill hook by an ex-process peon, Fakrudheen. Several serious wounds were inflicted on the head, face, hands and legs.

The reason for this assault is said to be owing to the assailant, who had been for sometime acting as process server, being sent away on the 1st instant. The assailant ran to the Court house with the bill hook in his hand, and as soon as the District Judge, Mr. P. C. Dutt, came to the Court, he surrendered himself. Mr. Narayana Iyer was taken to the Local Fund Hospital where the wounds were attend to.

DATES OF WHEAT FORECASTS.

BENGAL CHAMBER ON PROPOSED ALTERATIONS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, July 9.

The Bengal Chamber of Commerce has addressed a letter to the Director of Statistics on the proposed alteration in the dates of the wheat forecasts. The Committee have consulted the Calcutta Wheat and Seed Trade Association and find that the opinion generally is entirely in favour of the first forecast being published in January 20th, instead of January 1st and the final memorandum being published on July 1st instead of May 31st. As regards the second forecast of acreage and production being published on April 15th in place of the acreage forecast on March 15th, doubt has been expressed whether 15th April is not too late for the second forecast. They recommend that this proposal should be reconsidered with a view to the selection of an earlier date.

The Committee of the Chamber nevertheless believe that these will tend to make wheat forecasts of greater service to the trade. This being so they think, that the Department might usefully consider whether changes on similar lines might not be made with advantage in respect of the forecasts for other seed and grain crops.

A RAID BY MOHMANDS.

HINDU SHOPKEEPER HELD TO RANSOM.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, July 9.

A correspondent reports that some Mohmands came to the village of Pabi and took one Hindu shopkeeper away for whom they are demanding a ransom of Rs. 1,600.

DUNROBIN CASTLE.

GREAT FIRE AT HISTORIC BUILDING.

APPARTMENTS IN WHICH KINGS AND QUEENS DINED.

Describing the outbreak of fire on June 13 at Dunrobin Castle, the seat of the Duke of Sutherland, the oldest secular building now inhabited and in use by the same family in Scotland, the "Manchester Guardian" correspondent on the spot writes:—

The fire broke out about noon to-day in the south-west corner of the attics overlooking the Moray Firth. A nurse who had been on night duty attending the wounded soldiers was resting, and was awakened through the room being filled with smoke. The alarm bell was sounded, wounded soldiers rushed to the scene, and the 2-5th Seaforth Highlanders, in camp close by, were sent to the Castle. The Dunrobin Castle fire brigade, under Firemaster Horne, the estate architect, were early at work and poured copious streams of water on the flames, but it was soon seen that the fire had a firm hold, and all the newer parts of the Castle and towers, completed by the second Duke in 1849-50, were from the outset in danger of destruction.

ARMY OFFICER SERIOUSLY HURT.

In the absence of Captain Orr, the adjutant of the 1-5th Seaforths Territorial Regiment, now on duty in France, Lieut. Liddell, of the 2-5th Seaforths, was gallantly directing operations on the roof when the slates and planks gave way beneath his feet, and he was hurled with great force to the next floor. He was badly cut with broken glass about the thighs. Dr. Simpson sprang to his rescue, bound up a torn artery, and sent him to the Lawson Memorial Hospital, Golspie. Dr. Simpson followed him to the hospital and performed an operation on the injured officer, who lies in a serious condition.

The fire continued to make progress, spreading to the east wing and the north tower, underneath which are the arms of 20 earls. Willing men were busy all day working hard in removing priceless pictures, valuable antiques, and precious books. Many of the treasures which escaped destruction by fire were greatly damaged by water. It is anticipated that the bulk of the rare books in the library, some of which are valued at thousands of pounds, will be salved, a special effort being put forth to keep that part of the building intact. Queen Victoria's room, occupied by the Sovereign in 1872, is safe. The bedroom, described by Queen Victoria at that time as "furnished with light blue furniture and gold and white round the cornice of the ceiling, pale blue and white panels, blue spangled with yellow leaves on the walls, and furniture and carpet to match," is much the same to-day as it was in 1872.

It is difficult to estimate what the damage may be. The enlargement of the building and the completion of the towers in 1849-50, which have been partially destroyed, cost £243,000, while minor alterations and improvements were effected from time to time. A few years ago a fine new electric lighting plant was installed, and it is said that the fire may have been caused by the firing of one of the fuses in the attic.

HISTORICAL INTEREST OF THE CASTLE.

Historically the Castle possesses the greatest interest. It is believed to have been built in 1097. Far back in the dawn of Scottish history the house of Sutherland can claim to have existed in the region between the Spey and the Ness. In those far distant days the family name was Moray or "De Moravia." Later it took the name of the county in which it dwelt. It changed again when, early in the sixteenth century, the heiress of the Sutherlands married a Gordon, but later on Sutherland again became the surname and the distinctive patronymic of the family which Freskin de Moravia had founded. Dunrobin Castle was seized by the Jacobites in 1746. There had been a feud between the families of Cromartie and Sutherland, and the two Earls took opposite sides in the war. In a surprise one night 300 Jacobites led by Macdonald of Clanronald took Dunrobin. The Earl had barely time to escape by sea. The Jacobites behaved abominably. They held a dirk to Lady Sutherland's breast to make her tell what had become of her husband. What might have happened it is difficult to say had not Captain Faulkener's sloop of war the Hound luckily been riding at anchor at Dunrobin. Retaliation followed. Lord Cromartie's house at Tarbet was sacked, and he himself was soon after captured at Dunrobin by the Sutherland Militia, where he had taken refuge with a handful of Jacobite officers. A century after those stirring events the third Duke of Sutherland wedded the heiress of the Cromarties, and the ancient feud was healed.

A later account states that the destroyed part includes the splendid drawing-room, dining-room, and other public apartments in which Kings and Queens, Princes and potentates of the 19th century have been entertained in regal fashion. The Duke and Duchess of Sutherland, Lady Rosemary Leveson-Gower, and Lord Alistair Leveson-Gower, who has been seriously wounded in the recent fighting in France, have watched with deep concern the partial destruction of the home of their ancestors.

The total approximate gross earnings of state and guaranteed railways from 1st April to 26th June are less by Rs. 19,81,100 than the figures for the corresponding period of 1914-1915.

NAVAL PREPAREDNESS OF BRITAIN.

LORD BRASSEY'S REVIEW.

TRIBUTE TO LORD FISHER.

Lord Brassey, who for some years undertook the task of producing "Brassey's Naval Annual" unaided, has returned to the control of the publication, says the "Standard," his son, Lord Hythe, who for some years ably discharged the duties of editor, being engaged in the more urgent patriotic duty of enrolling and training Yeomanry. In preparing the 1915 volume, which was published on June 14th, great discretion has been necessary, and, to quote the prefatory remarks, "It will be of use to the British Service and the British people, but it can in no way assist the enemy." Lord Brassey contributes a chapter, "Considerations on the Causes and the Conduct of the Present War," and in a postcript written after Italy's intervention, he refers to the deep public feeling aroused throughout the world by the Lusitania crime, and to the remonstrances by the United States to Germany, "in terms which might have been followed by a declaration of war." 'It is seen," he says, "that armed intervention would do no good. America may, and will, help us in other ways."

Discussing the military situation, Lord Brassey anticipates that Rumania will follow Italy's example, and although recognising that Germany is still fighting with tenacity, says: "It may be that Germany is approaching a situation of dire difficulty in recruiting for her armies. We may not be far from the time when a word spoken in season from a position of responsibility would have a telling effect." "Let us never again disarm," he adds.

Commander C. N. Robinson writes a lengthy narrative of naval events and incidents (compiled chiefly from official documents) from the outbreak of hostilities to May 4. "When an adequate history of the struggle is written," he says, "one charter will be devoted to the story of the renaissance of the British Navy, indelibly associated with the name of Lord Fisher, to whom the country owes a deep debt of gratitude for the many valuable reforms which marked his long period of service at the Admiralty. Another chapter will prescribe the circumstances which preceded the outbreak of hostilities, including the authorisation by the House of Commons of larger Navy Estimates than this country had ever before in one year devoted to naval defence, and the timely mobilisation of the Fleet. These matters will be connected with the names of Mr. Winston Churchill and his principal naval adviser, Prince Louis of Battenberg. To Lord Fisher the country owes the sufficiency and adequacy of the Navy for its work. To his successors must be given the credit of having the Fleet in all respects ready for action."

HOW WAR FOUND THE NAVY.

It is recalled that by an arrangement which proved most fortunate the usual grand manœuvres of the British Navy in 1914 had been abandoned in favour of a test mobilisation of the Reserves. This change of plan, decided upon five months earlier, was carried out on July 15 and the days immediately following. After the inspection by the King at Spithead, the squadrons on July 20 proceeded to sea to carry out tactical exercises in the Channel. Meanwhile the situation between Austria and Serbia had become one of considerable tension, but it was not until midnight on July 26 that any definite measures of precaution affecting the arrangements of the British Fleet became necessary. At that hour there was issued the following notice by the Admiralty:—"Orders have been given to the First Fleet, which is concentrated at Portland, not to disperse for manœuvre leave for the present. All vessels of the Second Fleet are remaining at their home ports in proximity to their balance crews."

Austria-Hungary declared war upon Serbia on July 28. Immediately upon the opening of hostilities on the Continent the British Admiralty extended its measures of precaution in order to ensure that, if or when this country should become involved in the conflict, the immediate force of the Navy should be ready to act. It was now that the plans of the Committee of Imperial Defence and the arrangements of the Admiralty in conjunction therewith were brought into play swiftly and silently. Not a few vessels, but every ship in commission as a fighting unit had her appointed war station to proceed to. This fact was not at once recognised, and it only dawned upon the public as the war progressed and the situation of some of the squadrons was revealed how complete and effective had been the arrangements of the authorities and the means of putting them into effect.

The only movement on July 29, or the day after the Austrian declaration of war, which became known to the country at once, was the departure of the First Fleet from Portland. As the ships, under the command of Sir George Callaghan, put to sea that morning there was some cheering and the bands were playing, but otherwise the vessels left their base without the country being aware of the significance of their departure. From July 29 a curtain was drawn over the movements and operations of the fleets at sea, which has only been raised at intervals to reveal the actions with the enemy. War was declared by Germany upon Russia on August 1, and early on the following morning German troops committed the first act of war by invading Luxemburg.

This led to the British decision to call out the Reserves. The First Fleet, consisting of ships permanently fully manned, had already left for its war station, and the Second Fleet, also manned by active service ratings, had embarked its balance crews from the shore barracks and training establishments. All that was necessary, therefore, to place the Navy on a war footing was to invite the Reservists to come up to their various depots for service in the Third Fleet. The response was immediate. When the emergency came not only was the Fleet found ready, but its organisation revealed an elasticity in many directions which showed the forethought and thoroughness of recent administration. Mr. John Leyland, the editor of the present volume, contributes an interesting article on "The Enemy Navies."

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BLOWING UP GERMAN LINES.

HEROIC WORK OF FRENCH ENGINEERS.

An official tribute to the work of the Engineers of the French Army in the battle of Arras was published in Paris on June 2nd. In this fighting the Engineers played a role which, by its importance and diversity, is worthy off being placed on record. Sapping and mining, destroying the defences of the enemy organizing the ground won, participating directly in the Infantry fighting for several months, especially at one point on the front of the attack (in the sector of Carency) the role of the Engineers has taken precedence of that of the Infantry.

Fighting by means of mines had been going on in this district since January. In spite of various incidents, at the beginning of May 17th furnaces, each containing some 300 kilogrammes of explosives, were pushed forward beneath the German lines. The total development of our galleries and ramifications since March 6th amounted, in this sector alone to one and a half miles, while the quantity of explosives used exceeded 28 tons. On May 9th, at 6-45, in the midst of the bombardment which had begun at 6-17, our furnaces exploded simultaneously on the front in the Carency sector. Almost all the barbed wire entanglements and chevaux de frise were destroyed the trenches were filled for distances varying between 50 and 80 yards, and many flanking works, armed with mitrailleuses and bomb throwers, were wrecked. The enemy's communications with his rear were interrupted, and many German soldiers, blocked in their trenches, were obliged to surrender. All the subterranean works of the enemy were wrecked and his furnaces, with their trains of powder, were buried or rendered useless by the destruction of the fuses. Their miners were buried. One of our Engineer companies alone captured 70 in one gallery; others died of suffocation. Thus our infantry, in carrying out their violent offensive, were free from the painful apprehension of marching over mined ground. In this way the Engineers contributed to the successes in the sectors of the Lorette, Carency, and Neuville.

ORGANIZING DEFENSIVE WORKS.

As the attack progressed a new task began for the Engineers—that of organizing on the conquered ground defensive works and the no less important works of communication. This task was carried out by our Engineers with a calm courage above all praise. By the side of their comrades, and exposed to the same dangers, our telegraphists followed the attack to restore telephonic communication. On the 10th, in less than 24 hours after the assault, the two and-a-half miles won by us were linked up by wire to the starting point and orders were being transmitted by telephone.

It has been decided that the murder cases of Chanda Singh Zaildar in the Hoshiarpur district and Sardar Bahadur Ichhar Singh of Jogatpore in the Amritsar district and also the case of the attack upon Manawala in the Amritsar district will shortly be tried by the Special Tribunal at present engaged in the Lahore Conspiracy Case. The accused persons in these cases are returned emigrants.

THE ROSE AS GARDEN PLANT.

SECRET OF SUCCESSFUL USE.

No one can give advice about roses for everybody, because roses, contrary to common belief, vary in their tastes; and the really keen rose-grower will take some years in discovering not only which roses he likes best, but also which of them like his garden, says a writer in "The Times." The present writer has a passion for Prince Camillo de Rohan, but it is not returned. The rose does fairly well for a year in light soil, if the summer is not too hot and dry; but after that it becomes demoralized, gives way to all sorts of complaints and pests and is only an eyesore.

The best of the deeper crimson roses on a light soil, though it is not so deep as Prince Camille de Rohan, is, perhaps, Venus, a rose not grown very much and not a very strong grower, but beautiful and anxious to do its best. There is also Chateau de Clos Vengeot, a splendid coloured rose and a fair doer, in fact, a recent substitute for the magnificent dark hybrid perpetuals that want a deep, rich loam, and the skill and care of a born rose-grower.

The hybrid perpetuals are out of fashion, perhaps because many of them do need a real rose soil, but also because people now like floppy, picturesque flowers and sharp or lurid mixtures of colour. Still we contend that Mrs. John Laing is the most beautiful of all pink perpetual flowering dwarf roses, both in shape and in colour, to say nothing of scent; and it does well, or well enough to satisfy a reasonable person, in a light soil. It likes that soil, however, as rich as it can be made, and so do most hybrid perpetuals.

MISTAKES OF THE AMATEUR.

Many amateurs make the mistake of enriching the soil only well below the roots of the rose when they plant it. They dig a deep hole and put in manure as if it were a religious rite; and all the while, if their soil is very poor, the rose will lose heart before its roots reach the manure. One wants to encourage fibrous roots as quickly and abundantly as possible, and the best way to do that is to mix leaf-mould plentifully with the soil about the roots, or, indeed, any rich vegetable matter. Manure also may be mixed with the soil, provided it does not touch the roots when they are planted; but the ordinary ritual of a lump of manure a foot or so below the roots is often nothing but a ritual or at best some little protection against drought. So, when roses have been planted for a few years, they need continual feeding; and in light soils continual protection against drought, which can be provided by hoeing the soil and also by mulches of manure or leaf-mould or well-decayed grass. Some people give a mulch in the winter and then dig it in the spring; but it is now that the plants need most nourishment, when they are making their great show of bloom; and now also that they need protection against drought. So a heavy mulch profits them more now, and in July and August, than at any other time; and they will flower much better in the autumn because of it.

CHOICE OF VARIETIES.

The eager rose-grower is usually satisfied if they do well with him. The rose is to him, not a garden plant, but the chief of flowers which justifies itself if it thrives. He will be content to grow his favourite teas and hybrid teas in beds by themselves; and he will be convinced that their prosperity is the same thing as garden beauty. But to some of us it is not. We want our roses to be a part of our garden; and for us the problem of rose-growing is much more difficult. You can, of course, make a rose garden beautiful if you grow all your roses together in some enclosed space formally planned and with flagged walks; but for that one needs a large garden and a careful choice of a few varieties grown in masses or in well-arranged contrasts. If you have not so large a garden, or if for any other reason you do not want a separate rose garden, you will find it difficult to make a good garden plant of the rose unless you choose varieties of very vigorous growth and also give them time to grow large before you place other plants near them.

This last is the main secret of the successful use of the rose as a garden flower. Choose varieties such as Conrad Meyer, Parfum de Hay, Lady Waterlow, Zephyrine Drouhin, Irish Brightness; and, of dwarfer kinds, Ulrich Brunner, Hugh Dickson, Frau Karl Druschki, and La Tosca; and let them grow strong before you think of providing them with a setting. Then, when with liberal treatment they have grown strong, you can with care give them a setting of other plants. Parfum de Hay, Zephyrine, and Lady Waterlow, the last pegged down, are really good border plants in a border where the other plants are not too large. They look beautiful and thrive well enough with the dwarf lavender and Madonna lilies, and Nepeta mussimi, and pinks and pansies; while Conrad Meyer makes a beautiful background.

FOXHUNTING AND THE WAR.

Mr. Walter Long, President of the Local Government Board, speaking at the annual meeting of the Avon Vale Hunt at Melksham on June 12 dealt with the relation between war and foxhunting. He said that not one of us must tolerate anything that interfered in the smallest degree with the efforts to support the troops, and he believed the course adopted of continuing hunting last season was a right one. But for foxhunting at the beginning of the war the nation would have been desperately put to to find soldiers for the mounted branches. Many thousands of animals were taken from the kennels of hunts in order to mount extra troops, and a large number of horses had come from over seas which was not possible at first. Therefore, the existence of hunting as a centre for horses was of the utmost value to the nation. At the time horses could not be obtained elsewhere. The lessons learned in the hunting field also taught the men to use their brains and be efficient commanders and scouts in the field. There was every reason why hunting ought to be maintained.

LIQUOR CONTROL.

NEW BRITISH BOARD'S POWERS.

The regulations to secure the control by the State of the sale and supply of intoxicating liquor in certain areas during the war, in order to increase the efficiency of labour, were issued on June 12, in a supplement to the "London Gazette," having been sanctioned by the King at the Privy Council, on June 10.

An interesting point is that the Minister of Munitions, who was not in official existence when the Act under which the regulations are made was passed, but who, in the person of Mr. Lloyd George, was responsible for the introduction of the measure, is to appoint the Central Control Board, the Government authority for dealing with the question.

For the purposes of the control of the sale and supply of intoxicating liquor in any area, the Board may by order:

(a) Direct that any licensed premises or club in the area in which intoxicating liquor is sold by retail or supplied shall be closed either for all purposes or for the purpose of such supply.

(b) Regulate the hours during which such premises may be kept open, distinguishing where it is so determined, the hours during which the premises are to be kept open for such supply and the hours during which they may be kept open for other purposes.

(c) Prohibit the sale by retail or supply of any specified class or description of intoxicating liquor in any licensed premises or club in the area.

(d) Provide that the sale by retail or supply of intoxicating liquor in any licensed premises or club in the area shall be subject to such conditions or restrictions as may be imposed by the order.

(d) Regulate the introduction of intoxicating liquor into the area and the transport of intoxicating liquor within the area.

(f) Require the business carried on in any licensed premises in the area to be carried on subject to the supervision of the Board.

If any person contravenes any such order he will be held to be guilty of a summary offence under the former Defence of the Realm Regulations.

PREVENTION OF TREATING.

The Board may also prohibit the sale by retail or supply of intoxicating liquor by any person other than the Board, and may make such provisions as they think necessary for the prevention of the practice of treating.

Besides having the power to establish refreshment-rooms themselves or through any agents, the Board may, where it is considered necessary or expedient, acquire compulsorily or by agreement any licensed or other premises or any interest in such premises. They will not be subject to the provisions of the licensing law in any business involving the sale of intoxicating liquor, refreshments, or tobacco, while no license will be necessary if the Board decide to provide entertainment or recreation for persons frequenting their premises.

The Board will be entitled to impose restrictions concerning the strength of spirit and to suspend obligations under covenant or contract to which the holder of a license is subject. A license also can be temporarily suspended where necessary and revived at the end of the required period.

Persons authorised by the Board will have power to enter—by force if need be—and inspect any licensed premises or club within the area where they have reason to believe that intoxicating liquor is being supplied, and any person who obstructs or impedes an inspector and makes a false statement will be guilty of a summary offence.

The regulations apply to Scotland and Ireland, subject to certain technical modifications.

MR. BRANSBY WILLIAMS'S EARNINGS

HIS OBJECTION TO JACK JOHNSON.

A dispute regarding the salary of Mr. Bransby Williams the well-known character impersonator, came before the King's Bench Division on May 20 on an appeal by Moss Empires, Ltd., from a decision of Deputy Judge Lush in Westminster County Court. In the lower court the judge awarded Mr. Williams £29 4s. 1d. balance of salary.

Appellants' counsel explained there was an agreement between the managers and the Variety Artists' Federation after the outbreak of war to divide the takings at each hall between the management and the performers.

Mr. Williams was not a member of that federation. He played at Bradford, where his salary was £65 per week under his contract. Under the new arrangements he received £52 9s. 9d. At Barrow-in-Furness his salary was to be £100 per week, and he received £52 2s. 10d. At Manchester he received more than his contract salary (which was £100), drawing £114 6s. 9d. At Liverpool he received £65 4s. 11d. when the contract salary was £75.

At the latter hall Mr. Williams found himself billed with Jack Johnson, the coloured pugilist. Mr. Williams wrote a letter to the appellants, objecting to being called upon to appear on the stage with a pugilist.

The Court allowed the appeal, holding that there was a new agreement. Judgment was entered for appellants, the defendants in he original action, with costs, leave to appeal being refused.

DROWNING FATALITY.

FELL ON BEING SEIZED WITH EPILEPTIC FITS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, July 9.

A drowning fatality occurred yesterday in the Cooum river near Chintadripet, the victim being a European, named Ralph Baldrey, aged 30. It is said the unfortunate man was subject to epileptic fits and that while he was standing at the edge of the river he was seized with fits and fell into the water. Before assistance could be rendered he was drowned.

OPINIONS OF THE DAY

Educational Reforms in India.

The "Tribune":—The time has come when the "reform" introduced by Lord Curzon in the Indian system of education should be thoroughly revised and the present method of blocking up and harassing the students progress should be removed. The new Education Member of the Viceroy's Council has a difficult task in overcoming the prejudices of hosts of "experts" who want nothing less than the standards to which they are not willing that their own sons should submit. It is perfectly unjust that in India the boys who must master a foreign language are asked to attain certain standards from which the sons of those who set up these are perfectly free. We owe this state of things to the educational ideals in India being moulded and controlled by people who have little sympathy for and less knowledge of the people, their mental aptitude and their wants. They work out something on paper and the result of their policy has been a positive discouragement of higher education and the creation of deep discontent—quite inconsistent with the declared educational intentions of the Government. The whole policy as it is should be changed and the control of education placed in the hands of Indian experts and those who understand Indians and have sympathy for them. The present discontent created among the rising generation is a serious one and should not be allowed to develop,

The Multan Dacoities.

The "Bulletin":—The recent lawlessness in the Multan Division was only the repetition of an old evil in a frightfully aggravated form. Raids and dacoities of which the victims are Hindus, though frequent in the Frontier, Province, are not unknown in some parts of the Punjab proper where the Moslem element of the turbulent type preponderates in the local population, and the Multan dacoities are only an egregious development of a situation by no means non-existent. The object of all these raids and dacoities has remained the same—the looting of Hindus. In no other case scarcity of food due to high prices—for *ata* has sold at seven seers or less for a rupee before—has been known to create or accentuate any feeling against Hindus, and as regards the Multan dacoities the "grain" theory, as has been seen, has failed to prove convincing against the evidence of Mr. Coatman and the immunity enjoyed by the Moslem residents of the disturbed areas.

Viceroy's Council.

The "Express":—We would have two Indians permanently in charge of Law and Education, or Law and Revenue, or Education and Revenue. There is plenty of legal talent in the country. It is an absurd pretension that there is some mysterious quality in Westminster which makes it the natural, and indeed the only, habit of draftsmanship. Lawyers have a long and very deplorable tale to tell of the effects of Westminster draftsmanship on the unfortunate people of India. We quite admit however, that an English lawyer representing the best traditions of Westminster Hall should now and again fill the great office of Law Member. It is an equally absurd pretension that India cannot give a Revenue or Education Member, and that only the Indian Civil Service can. It is a curious fact that the most fruitful activities of the Revenue and Agriculture Department in recent years were initiated by a rank outsider in the person of Sir Edward Law. Sir Harcourt Butler's acquaintance with the educational needs and conditions of India, at the time of his appointment, were rather difficult of discovery and inspection.

Expansion of Indian Trade.

The "Indian Mirror":—Since the discussion of the question in the Imperial Council, a good deal has happened to accentuate the need of a vigorous policy for the protection of Indian trade and industries. It is generally felt that the enemy countries should no longer be allowed facilities for trade to the detriment of British interests. After the war is over, this, we take it, will be the engrossing problem for the Government and the people. Meanwhile, the subject needs to be considered carefully in all its aspects. Sir Roper Lethbridge emphasises the fact that India urgently needs industrial expansion, to relieve the congested agricultural industry and to develop the immense latent resources of the country. He also shows conclusively that no such expansion can take place on any adequate scale so long as every "infant industry" is liable to be overwhelmed by dumping from highly organised and subsidised commercial communities such as those of Germany and Japan.

Calcutta War Gift Fund.

The "Statesman":—The sacred fire soon spread, and the task of receiving subscriptions became a pleasant of receiving subscriptions became a pleasant toil both in the office of "The Statesman" and at the Bank of Bengal, the services of whose Secretary and Treasurer, Mr. Warren, cannot be too warmly acknowledged. The gifts were enhanced in very many instances by kind and encouraging messages. Throughout they have been spontaneous. Except so far as subscribers themselves may have urged their friends to contribute, not a single person has been canvassed or solicited to subscribe, from the opening of the Fund to its close. In these circumstances it is remarkable how widespread, how varied, and how quick has been the response to the printed appeal. The great mercantile houses, the leading trading firms, members of the Indian Civil Service and of the Indian Medical Service, judges and barristers of the High Court, the class of young and rising merchants, are all included in the lists of subscribers. But, while no Fund can prosper without the aid of those who can write a cheque for a thousand rupees and upwards, the movement owes much valued support to the more modest benefactors, the assistants in mercantile houses, jute mills, trading establishments, and the great array of small givers. At the outset there was some reason to complain of the paucity of Indian names.

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BROTHERHOOD IN ARMS

BRITISH CONQUEST OF FRENCH HEARTS.

INDIANS PRODIGIOUS FAVOURITIES EVERYWHERE.

However the position upon our front may be viewed from a military standpoint, it has had one great effect of incalculable value—it has bound the British Army, and through the Army the whole British nation, to the French people in close ties of affection and respect such as could never have been formed in any other way, writes the special correspondent of "The Times" at the Headquarters of the British Army in France. That it should have been able to inspire these sentiments is certainly not the least amongst the achievements of our Army.

When I went out to France in the first few weeks of the war there was no such deep feeling as exists to-day. There was, perhaps, more superficial enthusiasm. Our men were greeted everywhere along the line of march with cheers and flowers and offerings of all kinds. The full horrors of war had not yet been realized, and both we and our Allies built somewhat extravagant hopes, natural though they were at the time, upon having been able to convert the great retreat into the victory of the Marne. Much of all this demonstrativeness, too, sprang from sheer curiosity. The French were gaily inquisitive about our uniform, our rations our particular training in warfare, in the hundred and one things which were novel to them and distinguished our Army from their own.

To-day, after we have occupied practically the same front and settled down into the same billets for nine months on end the inhabitants have grown accustomed to our idiosyncrasies; and the position that we hold in their hearts is entirely due to our own conduct. Of that position we may well be proud. Here and there, of course, you may come across flies in the ointment. An occasional churly inhabitant grumbles at having our men continually billeted upon him or tries to oppose a passive resistance to our making use of his land. But such cases are extraordinarily rare. The overwhelming majority of the French inhabitants within the war zone are unaffectedly glad to have us in their midst, and a patriotic wish for a speedy victory alone prevents them from expressing their kindly sentiments of hospitality more warmly than they do.

TACT—AND THE SALUTE.

One or two little incidents will, perhaps, help to illustrate how we have managed to make ourselves as popular as we are. One of the principal factors, beyond doubt, has been our stedfast maintenance of discipline and an almost unsuspected depth of tact. Military etiquette demands that when a party of British officers are saluted by a British private the senior officer alone acknowledges the salute. When, on the other hand, the salute is given by a French private the acknowledgment is made by all our officers. This may seem a trivial point, but in reality it is not so. And that it is not so you would have realized if you had seen as I did the other day the look of satisfaction on the face of a French private as he received the return salutes of four Staff officers, two of whom were Generals. By this act of courtesy we daily show to the French our consciousness that if we are their Allies we are also their guests in their country. And where the officers give the lead our men are quick to follow. You have only to wander about the country to see the excellent terms on which we are with everybody.

Where all the able-bodied men have gone off to the colours the life of those who remain behind becomes doubly hard, and there are many ways in which the British soldier can help to make it lighter. No woman need ever draw buckets of water from the village well while one of our regiments is in billets there. And if occasionally our men do exceed the strict limits of what they are allowed to do—if they do give some old rustic a lift on an empty motor-lorry or patch up on a travelling workshop a damaged farm-cart—such little acts of kindness are not very grievous military offences in the present conditions of the war, and the British officer has a happy knack of knowing just when he can put the telescope to the blind eye.

And the French are quick to respond to and to appreciate our efforts to live up to the parting injunctions which Lord Kitchener gave to the original Expeditionary Army. When a regiment has been for a little while quarted in a village the inhabitants assume the most complete proprietorial rights over them. The men's Christian and nicknames are quickly picked up and all their individual fortunes are followed with genuine concern. I have myself come across two striking instances of this. The first is the case of the 3rd Dragoon Guards, whose severe experiences at the beginning of this month I described a few days ago. It was known that the regiment was going up to a particularly "unhealthy" part of the front, and when the Dragoon Guards returned to their billets the villagers all put on their best clothes and, thus "endimanchés," greeted them with cheers and flowers and, later, with eager questionings after this or that familiar face that was missing from the ranks.

THE BOND OF SILENCE.

The second instance is that of an Indian unit which was engaged in the fierce struggle at Festubert. The men returned on a raw, cold, wet day at 5 a.m., but the inhabitants were all up in readiness for them and had prepared huge tubs full of hot water in which they might wash and warm themselves. The Indians are the most prodigious favourites everywhere, and when, as you may do any day, you have seen a Sikh romping with three or four children you need not look further for the explanation.

But though episodes such as these are helpful as illustrating the affection which our men have won for themselves the highest tribute of all, perhaps, is to be found in the sympathetic, matter-of-fact acceptance of their presence. In private life one of the great tests of friendship is for people to be able to sit together in the same room in silence, unconstrained by an anxious feeling that they ought to be making efforts to entertain one another. This is the happy relationship now subsisting between our Army and the French people. If any special occasion or opportunity offers both sides are ready to give tokens of their deeper feelings, but the existence of those feelings is aximatic. And friendship such as this is a growth which goes far beyond any mere diplomatic agreements or military necessities. It is essentially democratic, of the people, a feeling which has sunk and is still sinking into the very being and ethos of two mighty populations. In that fact lies the fairest hope and confident expectation of its permanence.

ESCAPED GERMAN PRISONERS.

RECAPTURE IN WALES.

Two German soldiers—Bernhart Johannes Zimbell, 20, of the Prussian Regiment, and Otto Richart Kirchner, 21, of the Saxon Coburg-Gotha Regiment—who escaped from Shrewsbury detention camp on Thursday June 10, where they had been in captivity some weeks, were recaptured in Wales late on the night of June 11 by a Montgomeryshire Yeomanry officer, Captain G. Dugdale.

Attired in pale grey tunics, piped with red, and blue trousers of infantrymen, the prisoners made a bid for freedom with a few sovereigns and numerous small domestic articles and eatables in their possession. The Shropshire Constabulary were at once informed of the escape, and police scouts were sent out in all directions. The prisoners must have covered fifteen to twenty miles on foot, for they were caught within a few miles of Buttington, Montgomeryshire, having apparently followed the London and North-Western Railway line from Shrewsbury to Welshpool.

Captain Dugdale, who was accompanied by Captain R. Williams, of the Welsh Guards was motoring back to Welshpool from his residence, where he had been dining, and on hearing of the escape of the prisoners he turned his car towards Shrewsbury, meeting the two men who answered to the official description. Tired of their wearisome tramp in hot weather, the prisoners submitted to their captor without trouble, and were taken in the car to Welshpool Police-station, where they were detained overnight.

In the early hours of Saturday morning the men were conveyed back to the German prisoners' camp at Shrewsbury by Captain Dugdale and a strong police escort. Both prisoners were able to speak English, and the police discovered in their possession a German-English dictionary.

GERMAN CASUALTIES.

HEAVY LOSSES OF GUARDS.

The German casualty lists amounted down to Mail week, to nearly 7,000 closely-printed pages, and the number of issues which are now made almost daily has reached the total of 518. The classification is according to regiments, and only a general indication is given as to the period in which the casualties occurred. While analysis of the lists is thus rendered difficult, the arrangement shows clearly what enormous losses have been suffered by particular regiments.

The latest lists to reach London were those published on June 3. They include the following remarkable figures. Between April 29 and May 19 the famous Kaiser Alexander regiment of Grenadier Guards had more than 850 losses, including 14 officers killed and 17 wounded. Infantry Regiment No. 60 had about 550 losses, including 12 officers. These losses were incurred in battles on April 24 and and April 28 and in the fighting from May 1 to 17. Landwehr Infantry Regiment No. 74 lost in the period from May 1 to May 18 seven officers and nearly 600 men. Between May 2 and May 17 Infantry Regiment No. 132 had about 800 losses, including 11 officers killed and 15 wounded. In the period between April 21 and April 28 and between May 11 and May 13 Reserve Infantry Regiment No. 213 had about 750 losses, including 13 officers.

The lists illustrate the now very mixed composition of many regiments. The casualties in many cases include, together with men of the active army, men of the Ersatz Reserve, of the Landwehr, and of the Landsturm, as well as volunteers. Many regiments seem to have ceased to exist as separate units and the reader who is looking for casualties in the crack cavalry regiment of Gardes du Corps is referred to the lists of the Kaiser Alexander Grenadiers.

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"EVERY MAN AT HIS POST."

AN ARCHDEACON'S APPEAL.

A striking appeal for the organisation of the whole nation as the only means of prosecuting the war to a triumphal end was made on June 13 by Archdeacon Wilberforce in a sermon at Westminster Abbey.

Our soldiers at the front, he said, had from the first exhibited a heroism, a total disregard of danger, suffering, and death, little short of divine. Britain was lavishing her best blood on foreign soil with such unsparing profusion that there was scarcely a home without a gap. These men were laying down their lives for us, fearlessly fighting against the most powerful, unscrupulous, and perfectly organised military nation in the whole world.

He was therefore justified in asking, "What are we at home doing for them?" It was true that the nation had been to a considerable extent, as Mr. Lloyd George finely said, scourged to elevation. The shock of war was indicating a real desire to eliminate selfishness, and there was being made a united nation out of a populace separated into antagonistic groups. Social distinctions had been wiped out at the front, and peers and country gentlemen, the middle classes and the cream of the working classes, were facing death side by side, and competing with each other in sacrificing self for the nation. But what were we at home doing? Were we still hesitating as to our urgent duty at the critical moment to organise the whole nation from top to bottom under the system of obligatory national service during the continuance of the war?

FIGHT AS ONE PEOPLE.

Why, when it was spoken of, did we, with one consent, begin to make excuses? Unless we were prepared to fight as one people, with personal and political differences put aside, under a stringent law of national service, every able-bodied man at his post, every factory making munitions, every individual laying down his personal liberty and political prejudices in the service of his country, we should fail in the duty we had undertaken and, in all probability, the homes of England would be ravished by the insensate ferocity of inhuman fiends and ravishers, and the lives laid down in Flanders and the Dardanelles would have been laid down in vain.

When in England someone ventured to urge the real duty of national organisation under military discipline he was met in certain quarters by pernicious misrepresentations of dictatorship, slavery, conscript labour, and so forth. If it were all that, the salvation of the Empire would be worth it. But it was nothing of the kind. Our men at the front were not slaves or conscripts or under a dictatorship. They were serving the country under martial organisation and discipline.

Service at home was as necessary as service at the front. Men undertaking service at home must be under precisely the same organisation as the men at the front, and we must be ready to lay down some of our prejudices and individual freedom and comfort and our normal methods of life for the sake of our brethren.

THE CAPTURE OF GRADISCA.

AUSTRIANS TAKEN BY SURPRISE.

The definite occupation of Gradisca means that Italian control of the lower, Isonzo is now complete. The seizure of this town is of particular interest to the Milanese, as it is famous in the annals of the northern Italian wars. In its dungeon, built on rocks transformed into a formidable prison, was confined for fifteen years Frederco Confalonieri, a celebrated Milanese patriot. The Austrians were prepared to make a serious resistance at Monte Michele and other salient points dominating the town but the occupation of Monfalcone probably compelled them to retire and leave this important bridgehead and railway junction at the mercy of the Italian advance. The Austrians sent a number of Russian and Serbian prisonerrs to dig trenches on the heights of Prosene Contonello and Santa Croco at an elevation of several thousand feet above the sea. Some of these trenches have already been captured by the Italian troops and the Austrians, before retiring, cut down and destroyed the magnificent pine woods which lined the semi-circular heights outside Monfalcone. Beyond Monfalcone they had a conspicuous network of trenches and at various prominent points were concealed batteries. This region, with its high peaks and deep gorges, lends itself especially to treacherous envelopments, but the Italian soldiers, by rapid counter movements, defeated the object of threatening their communications. The quick movement of the Italian troops resulted in severe losses to the enemy and is one of our ally's most brilliant achievements since the beginning of the campaign.

Another rapid and brilliant operation has been successfully carried out by the Italian army in face of the enemy's desperate opposition on the left bang of the middle Isonzo, which the Italian troops have now crossed. Starting from the foot of the south-eastern slope of Monte Corada-sog, nine miles south-west of Kividale, a column made a dash during the night across the river, driving back the enemy and taking up a position on the left bank and occupying Plova, thus cutting the enemy's line of communication by rail. The action was continued on the western slopes of Monte Cup, which rises to a height of about 2,000 feet, where the engagement was particularly violent. The Austrians again had to retire in the presence of an energetic attack, leaving, as the official bulletin states, a large number of dead on the field and 200 prisoners. Since then the enemy has tried in vain several times to return to the attack and expel the Italians from their position on the left bank of the river.

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THE EFFECT OF GAS.

MEN STAGGERING LIKE DRUNKEN MEN.

ARTILLERY OFFICER'S EXPERIENCES.

A North-country Territorial Artillery officer, writing from France to his parents in Yorkshire, gives an account of the effect of gas on himself and the men in his battery. He says:

We went forward on the evening of May 23, and things were very quiet all the way. We had carried up a good selection and quantity of rations, and when it got dark enough for the smoke not to be seen from the chimney we lit a fire and made some soup. . . . Presently I identified the flash of one German battery and marked it, but things generally were quiet and no observation was necessary. I sat up till 2-15 and then lay down on the straw for a nap. At 2-45 a.m. I was aroused by one of my men who reported that a corporal and two men of the Warwickshires had seen a light near our position and had been sent out to make inquiries. It was almost light.

Suddenly I felt my eyes smart and a sickly smell pervaded everything. The Warwickshire corporal said: "It's the gas." A second later the Germans opened fire and sent some shrapnel over. I was rung up from headquarters, and I told them that the Germans were using gas and that they had started to shell. I sent my men to the dug-out, and was told to go there myself. As I ran to shelter I perceived that the air looked thick and a grey-green colour, and I began to feel a thick, heavy feeling in my throat. My eyes were running and my nose and mouth seemed full of a sickly sweet taste. I tried to ring up headquarters from the dug-out but could not get them. I began to labour for my breath and felt dizzy, and I asked my men how they felt. One was bad, and said that he would "go off" in a minute, so I said: "Hurry up and we will clear out."

HALF STUPIFIED.

We got out and walked away, and by this time we were all half stupefied. I had not been able to find my respirator, and a sponge which I had in my pocket I jammed into my mouth, and so I staggered on. There was a hell of a noise, shells bursting all round us. But we did not seem to notice it because we were feeling so bad from the effects of gas. It was simply awful. One struggled for breath and could not get it. The lungs felt raw and one's head sang. A thick foam came from my nose and mouth, and one's brains seemed numbed, but I had plenty of wits about me to know which was the best way back. We dragged ourselves wearily along towards the canal, fighting for breath all the way. We passed right in front of a battery of field artillery, but hardly noticed the shock of discharge, though the gunners were firing right over our heads. At last we got to the canal where the air was purer. We were merely staggering dummies.

Eventually my brain began to clear, so I decided to go on until we were out of the area they were shelling and then tap into our cable and tell headquarters where we were. At last we got behind the shells, and telephoning to headquarters told them that we had been gassed out and that the infantry were falling back. They were all without equipment, half of them without tunics. It was a deplorable sight. They staggered like drunken men. I asked them to which regiments they belonged and what trenches they had occupied, and if all the trenches were abandoned, but most of them could say nothing. I found that they came from both the first and reserve trenches, and reported this fact to headquarters. I still felt very bad. I could not breathe freely and the sponge in my mouth was all red with blood. There was a German aeroplane above us, presumably for observation purposes—to direct their fire on to our batteries (our gunners were firing like hell) and into the stream of men straggling back. Many of our men were wounded and simply dropped.

IN AN ENLIVENING SPOT.

It was inspiriting to see the field artillery gun limbers galloping up from the rear with ammunition, each driver wearing a respirator. They say the infantry in the trenches escaped the full effect of the gas by putting wet sacks across the trenches and the gas rolled over them. . . . I took a telephone and started out alone (not a pleasant job). I pushed on, keeping under cover as much as possible and wincing every time a shell went bang. Shrapnel fell all round, but did not touch me. I got into an old trench about 200 yards behind the observing station, in which was a grave surmounted with a wooden cross. In this enlivening spot I sat down and waited. The Germans continued to shell the place, and it got so hot that I made for more secure cover. Then I decided upon a hasty retreat. I gathered up all the kit my men had left and put it in a sack, and throwing it over my back started for the canal. The shelling was still going on, and I had one or two narrow escapes. When night came and the firing had ceased I slept soundly.

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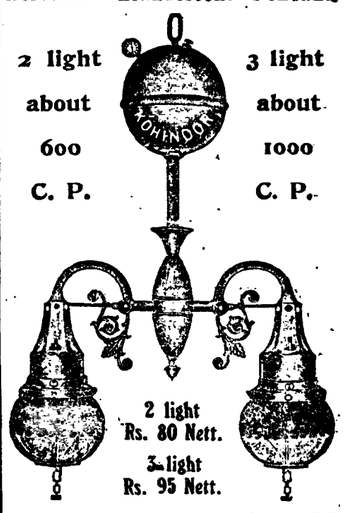

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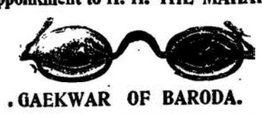

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SHELLS FROM THE SANDS OF BOMBAY.

BY SANDY SEVENTY.

RAILWAYS, TELEGRAPHS AND THE POST.

In one of the foregoing chapters it has been observed that the Fifties of the last century was, as far as Bombay was concerned, an epochmaking one in divers directions, especially with the matter of mercantile progress and mercantile facilities. Perhaps no public record offers more complete evidence of that fact than the comprehensive and elaborative reports of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce which, as has been previously observed, has had enormously to do with the making of Bombay as the great entrepot of commerce between Europe and Asia that it has been for thirty-five years and now. That position she has been able to attain chiefly on account of the pioneer work so admirably rendered by that body of English and Scotch merchants. It was the singular good fortune of India that, between 1844 and 1856, its supreme administration was presided over by two successive pro-consuls of the highest practical statesmanship. Lord Hardinge, the grandfather of our present beloved and popular Viceroy, administered the affairs of this country from 1844 to 1848. No doubt the Governor-Generalship was practically characterised by war, owing to the political exigencies in the Punjab. Lord Hardinge was as much of a great soldier as a great statesman. In reality he was a man for study of peace and substantial economic progress. And it was during his administration that there was first laid the foundations of railway construction. He was only here for four years, part of which was occupied in the consolidation of the newly-acquired province of the Punjab. But whatever time he could otherwise spare was whole-heartedly devoted to the greater moral and material progress of the people. The railways in England were a quarter century old and their incalculable benefits was fairly realised. Lord Hardinge strove to introduce railways in India and did most important spade work, so that when he laid down his exalted office there was before the Court of Directors, his minute and matured scheme on how the construction should proceed. His successor, the Marquis of Dalhousie, came with the ambition to bring the railway project to a successful practical issue. Fresh from his experience as a minister, specially at the Board of Trade, he was well-qualified to enter heartily in to the greatest of all public works. He devoted the most minute attention to launch the scheme. And thanks to his energy, undoubted ability and experience he had the satisfaction to see, at the close of his Governor-Generalship in 1836, that the East Indian Railway, the Great Peninsula Railway and the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway had all made a respectable beginning. It is owing to these railways that much of the time and attention of the Bombay Chamber was occupied in suggesting and recommending alignments and routes which might greatly facilitate communications with north-east direction, as well as the south-east and also with north-west. In 1854-55 that enterprising and energetic body of merchants were busy hammering away at opening Central India and Khandesh, with a view to developing the great cotton trade between the provinces and Bombay.

THE BEGINNING OF THE G. I. P.

The Chamber did signal service to the city by recommending most earnestly to the Government the extreme value of the G. I. P. line being constructed in that direction, instead of allowing it, as was originally lined, to open these districts via Surat and the Tapti Valley. That talented engineer, Mr. Berkley, of the G. I. P. Railway Company, was heartily in accord with the recommendation of the Chamber. The Thull-Ghat had to be pierced, but he was convinced that the opening of communications in the north-east lay by way of that Ghat and not by the Tapti Valley. So far the Bombay merchants, Europeans and Indians, must thank their predecessors of the Fifties that this sensible and most useful alignment was successfully urged. But for it it is doubtful whether during the Lancashire Cotton famine the Tapti Valley scheme could have been completed in order to supply as larger a quantity of cotton as was wanted by the mills there. It was a great service rendered to the growing commerce of Bombay. On the other hand the direct North-east line through Khandesh greatly quickened the construction of the line which ultimately connected Calcutta with Bombay. Of course, it was decided that the B. B. & C. I. line should take its own natural course in the North-westerly direction. In the South-easterly direction, on the way to Madras, the G. I. P. Company had completed the line as far as Campoolee. The old cart route was from Campoolee to the Bhore Ghat and Khandalla. For years together Campoolee was an important station and every monsoon time hundreds of pairs of bullocks were regularly kept in readiness to avoid all interruptions to passenger and goods traffic during any accident by way of landslips on the Ghat incline. That practice was done away with when the Company felt fully confident of the safety of the Ghat during the monsoon. The Chamber was highly gratified when in 1855-56 this line as far as Campoolee was completed. Through communication with the Deccan was established for the first time. It was an event in the annals of Bombay.

THE FIRST TELEGRAPH.

Next to the first railway construction which characterised the Fifties was the opening of the first telegraphic wires. That, again, was an event of the highest importance. What might have happened during the dark and bloody days of 1857 without the main lines of telegraph may be more easily imagined than described. The telegraph served as much as the army itself, such was its value. The wires between Bombay and Calcutta and Madras were completed in 1854-55, thanks to the excellent organisation of that able electrician of the Indian Government, Dr. O'Shaughnsey. It was indeed a marvellous public work at the time being so new to India. I remember our elders of the family conversing on the subject and recalling the legendary lore of Hindu and Persian mythology, just as much as previously in reference to the first balloon in which that intrepid aeronaut, Mr. Kyte (a suggestive name) flew. He was called in Gujarati the modern "Pavan Pavri," that is, he who in the legendary lore of the Aryans was known to achieve miracles by flying from the heavens to the earth in the twinkling of an eye. But like all new inventions of the civilisation of the nineteenth century introduced into sleepy or arcadian India the telegraphic signalling had to be done by semi-illiterates, whereas, the organisation of intelligence to work them was a most difficult task. No wonder during the first twelve months a variety of misreadings, repetitions and all the rest of the bungles attendant on the new invention were largely in evidence. And the Chamber found that its mercantile messages were so often mutilated and misinterpreted that there was quite a litany of complaints from its members, and representations had to be made to the Government which, with exemplary patience, tried to remove them one after another. We, of to-day and yesterday, are so well and admirably served by the telegraphs of all sorts, land, submarine, and wireless, that we can hardly realise the immense difficulties the Government had to overcome when first launching the telegraphs on us. Just stretch your imagination and ruminate on the condition of semi-darkness which was prevalent in all India in regard to railways and telegraphs, two marvells of applied science discovered by the accidental mind and implanted into Oriental soil. And yet we of to-day, are never slow to whine and even denounce if the telegraph service is interrupted even for a few hours. Such is the impatience of our go-ahead modern civilization. Anyhow it is a fact that the general mismanagement during the first year of telegraphs created a great outcry among the mercantile community while the mass of the population had no confidence in its success. Then there was further vexation owing to the extremely stringent character of the rules and regulations which were perhaps unavoidable or miscalculated. Thanks to the persistent correspondence of the Chamber the public were able twelve months later to be satisfied with the tolerable regularity of the service every way and the Chamber itself were not slow to express their gratification to Government.

A GLORIOUS EVOLUTION.

Another public service rendered by the Chamber was in connection with the postal service about which enough has already been said. The first comprehensive and practical legislation in postal administration was Act 17 of 1854. For the first time, the affixing of stamps on the covers came into being. That another event of the epoch-making fifties which greatly delighted the public, and none more appreciated the boon than the European mercantile community. But at first the charge was half an anna for a letter weighing ½ tola. Of course the stamp was for any distance within the four boundaries of the territory of the Honourable the East India Company. What a glorious evolution we have had within sixty years in the matter of postal service. Money-orders, post savings banks and postal insurance were undreamt of. So too, was the quarter-annaa postal card which has revolutionised the entire system of correspondence, along with the vast progress in rudimentary education. And who had thought of deliveries in 12 hours? We were thankful if we had only one delivery at first during a working day. And yet one's appetite grows on what it feeds. Here we are in the year of grace 1915, clamouring for a bi-weekly mail and still further improvements and facilities by way of inland and foreign correspondence. In matters of the railways, the docks, the telegraphs and the post we are veritable harpies. Perhaps a few years hence and we shall have a daily aerial post and a direct telephonic system which will enable us to hold conversation to the farthest corner of the green earth in about the same time that it takes light to travel to the Earth from the Sun.

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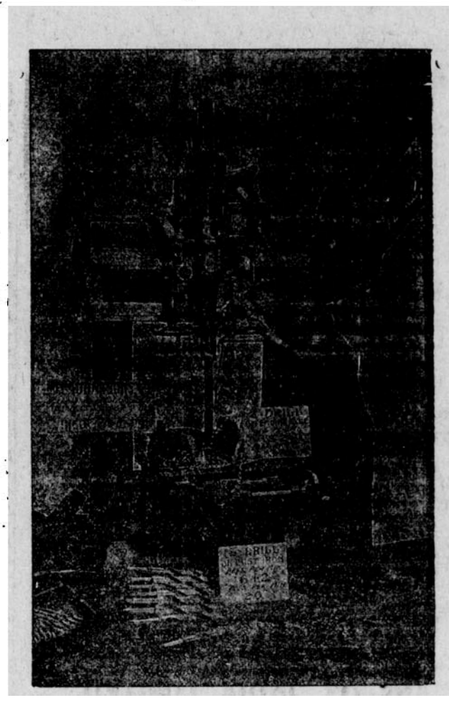

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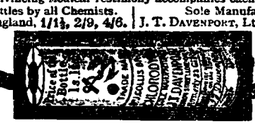

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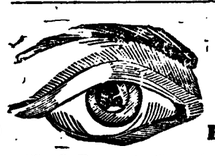

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CITY MEN AT WOOLWICH ARSENAL.

FIRST SQUAD AT WORK.

Work was begun at Woolwich Arsenal on June 13 by a party drawn from the large number of Londoners who have offered their services for munition making in response to the request of the Volunteer Munitions Brigade. The party was a very small one, but this was not due to any lack of volunteers, but in accordance with instruction from the authorities, who decided that the experiment of employing amateurs on munition work was best started on a small scale.

Though few in number, writes "The Daily Telegraph," the men were well selected, and were thoroughly representative of City business, banking, commercial, professional, and artisan life. They included engineers, solicitors, plumbers, accountants, a hairdresser, and followers of a number of other callings, and all cheefully "lined up" at the gates of the Arsenal at eight a.m.—an hour at which few of them are normally to be seen about on a Sunday morning. The majority had followed the advice given in the explanatory pamphlet of instructions, and had donned their old clothes, while many also brought engineer's overalls.

A SATISFACTORY DAY.

At the close of his day in the Arsenal Mr. Gaff, the organising officer of the brigade, who is a well-known City accountant, gave a representative of "The Daily Telegraph" some account of what had occurred. His hands bore eloquent testimony to the strenuousness of the labours he had completed. The result of the experiment, he said, had proved most satisfactory in every way.

"We arrived at the Arsenal gates punctually at eight a.m.," he observed, "and presented ourselves to the responsible officials, under whose supervision we were to work for the ensuing twelve hours. We were most kindly received, but were immediately made aware that we were to be under the strictest discipline. This was gratifying to all of us, as it showed that our efforts to serve our country were being treated in a serious spirit, and that we were in no sense regarded as simply players at work. The whole of our party, which, though limited in number, was thoroughly representative of City life, was at once conducted to the cartridge-making department, where we were engaged on one or another operation in the manufacture of cartridge-cases all the time we were there.

"It was really most interesting work, and though, of course it was very unfamiliar to all of us, we soon picked up the idea of what was wanted, and I am sure that with a little more practice we shall become quite efficient. The staff were most kind in instructing us. Any question we asked was immediately answered, the uses of various machines were explained to us, and each man was on his mettle to give the best account of himself.

"A very gratifying feature was the very friendly way in which we were received by the union men. There as not the slightest chaffing at our 'prentice efforts, and we were helped and assisted on every hand. In order to facilitate supervision our party was kept together as much as possible, but a number of us had to work with the ordinary men of the Arsenal, and we found it a great pleasure to do so.

RECORD SUNDAY OUTPUT.

"As to the value of our work, I think I may say that the several superintendents under whose direction we came expressed themselves as very pleased. We took the places of boys, who are not allowed to work more than a certain number of hours. When we have mastered this work, as I think all of those who were on duty to-day feel that they have done, we shall be fitted, after a little more practice, to be put on to more responsible 'jobs.' In any case, we know from what we were told that we proved of some actual use. We were informed that the output of cartridges at the Arsenal yesterday was a record for a Sunday, which made us all very pleased, as it showed that our efforts had resulted in a greatly increased production."

TRENCH TAKEN SINGLE HANDED-

A. V. C. EXPLOIT.

Details of a remarkable exploit which gained a subaltern the Victoria Cross were related at University College by Professor J. H. Morgan, who vouched for the truth of the story. The subaltern possessed a pair of Zeiss binoculars of which he was very froud and he bored every body by always talking about them and exhibiting them. One day our men were driven back from their firing trenches by a German attack in which we lost heavily. They retired into the support trenches and the men were being mustered, when suddenly the subaltern exclaimed "Great Scott!" and to the Captain's amazement ran back to the trench in possession of the Germans. He was given up for lost, said Professor Morgan, but a sergeant who was very devoted to him ran after him. After an interval the sergeant came back alone and said to the Company Commander, "Sir, he has captured the trench." The Company Commander collected supports and went up, and when he got round the corner of the traverse he found the subaltern with a revolver in each hand facing a row of Germans holding up their hands, having laid down their rifles. The Company Commander, who told Professor Morgan the story, remarked to his junior officer: "That is a very fine thing. You will probably get the V.C. for this, but it was an extraordinarily foolhardy thing to do. What on earth did you do it for, Why did you go to recapture the trench single handed?" "I didn't go to recapture the trench, replied the subaltern. I went to get back my binoculars."

However Sick Baby may be

do not give up hope—more often than not the cause is wrong feeding—if you will only get the right food for baby, you will soon have him on the road to health. A mother with a wasting baby should try Glaxo—it has done wonders for many such babies. Here is a case where Glaxo brought health to baby and comfort and peace to the mother. The mother writes: "I have pleasure in forwarding you the photo of our bairn taken at the age of 7 months. She weighed 8 lbs. at birth, and after three weeks only 6½ lbs. It was then, almost in despair, we tried Glaxo, and on that alone the child has thrived since. The likeness speaks for itself, the weight at 7 months being 19½ lbs., and the child is splendidly developed."

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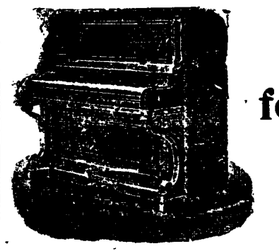

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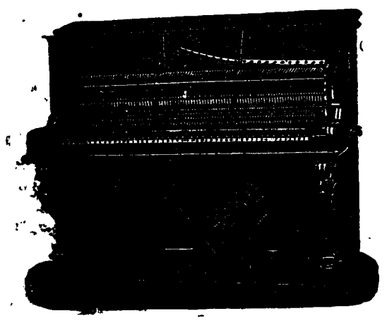

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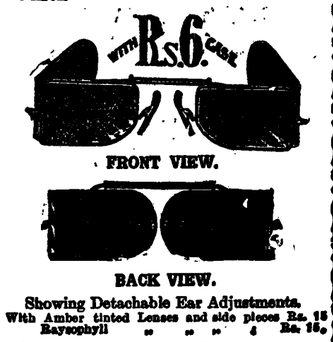
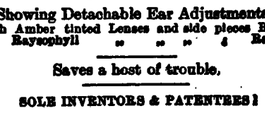


FRONT VIEW.



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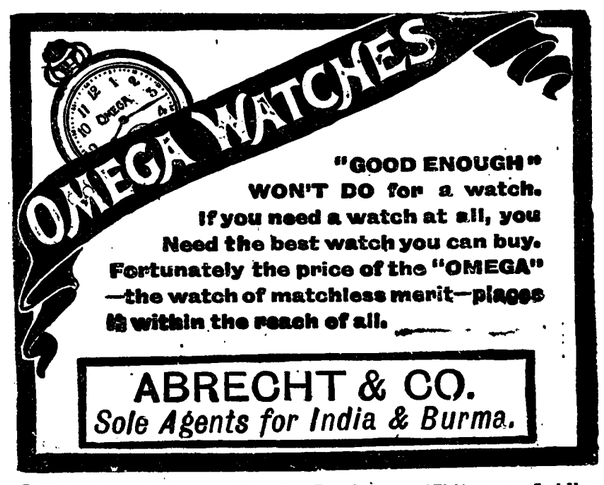

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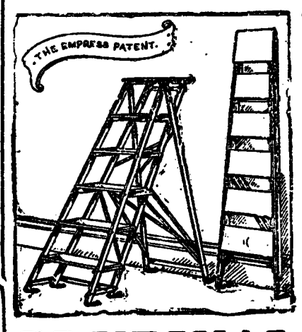

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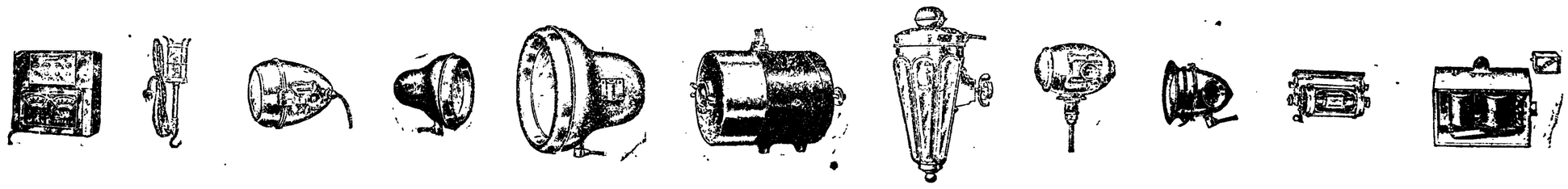

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